THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 80

For the Sunday Appeal.]

BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART.

BY J. L. GOODLOE.

Oft I have dreamed a blissful dream,
And one I hope is sometimes so—
That things are often as they seem,
When earth is bright to us below.

And in this dream I see a youth
Whose motto leads him to the sky;
I see a world of wondrous truth
Beam purely from his steady eye.

When onward toward Wisdom's fields
Presses that youth of sterling will,
And as exertion comfort yields,
Goes forward to his beacon still.

I see him pensive o'er a book—
I see him search his heart and soul;
And by his calm, seraphic look,
I know he finds a blissful goal.

Thus in that look there is, it seems,
The thought that Heaven is all to man,
And that the world can only turn
With troublous ills that mar each plan.

I hear him murmur, as in sleep,
That man may honor kindest deeds;
But that all men who seem to weep,
Grieve not for their unholy deeds.

By this I think his happy soul
Hath found its rest in blest content;
And then I wonder in my sleep
Why all men do not [illegible] repent?

And why has *gain* so strong a hold?
And why is *power* so vastly sought?
And why is not the story told
When all the christian's life is taught?

We all have known the true and brave,
The kind of heart, and worthy—all,
To find an unremembered grave,
Where proud ones hastened to their fall.

These last among the great were sang,
And tombs above them high were reared;
But O, the deathless names which hung
Above the first are most endeared.

And I have known the good cast off
By those who loved seductive art;
They kindly bore the jeer and scoff,
And knew that worldlings mock at heart.

The poor in heart, the pure in deed,
Though poor in lands, and here outcast,
In Heaven look down on Gods of Greed,
And see *Truth* crowned and blest at last.

LEONORA BROWN.

On the border of Green lake, in Minnesota, there lived a sturdy, white-haired frontiersman named Walter Brown. He was one of those adventurous spirits ever to be found in the van of advancing civilization,—always courting the free, wild air of the prairie, and rejoicing in the profound depths of uninhabited forests. But the country grew more thickly settled, and Walter Brown became uneasy. His wife had borne him a daughter, the third or fourth year of their residence at the head-waters of the St. Croix, whom he called Leonora. She was a good girl, and the idol of her father. He purchased a rifle for her when she was at twelve years of age, and took the utmost pains in teaching her the use of it. She was brave, and steady of nerve, and very soon acquired wonderful skill as a shot; and the number of prairie-chickens, and patridges, wild water-fowls, and other small game she managed to shoot each day, was really large. Occasionally she would shoot a deer, and, one eventful morning, by a lucky shot through the eye into the brain, she killed a bear.

When she came home with the news, her father could scarcely credit her. But, knowing her perfectly truthful nature, he danced about the house for joy, and seizing the sturdy little maid, he mounted her upon his shoulders and insisted upon carrying her all the way to the spot where the dead bruin lay.

Thicker and thicker flowed the tide of emigration into Minnesota and Wisconsin,—following the navigable rivers, as a matter of course, and more uneasy and "crowded" felt walter Brown. At length his wife died. Leonora was then sixteen, and engaged to be married to a handsome young trapper by the name of Watson, who had joined her father in business.

The death of her mother made it necessary to postpone the wedding, and, in the interim, old Walter decided to move into northwestern Minnesota. Neighbors were getting too near, and hunting and trapping were bad. As the young man had proved up, pre-empted, and improved a quarter-section of land near Taylor's Falls, then beginning to grow rapidly, he did not wish either to abandon or sell it, just then, and persuading Leonora to agree to write to him when they got settled, he bade her an affectionate good-by.

Brown lived in Minnesoto for three or four years in peace and quiet, finding good trapping and hunting grounds, when, all at once, young Watson arrived, and renewed the proposal of marriage with Leonora. The old man had about determined to move no more, and had accordingly located and pre-empted several thousand acres of land about him; and, learning from Watson that he had money enough to do likewise, proposed that he should go down to St. Paul and buy land warrants with his money, and take up all the land around that he could "swing," and he might then marry Leonora, and they two would go to work, and, after building plenty of stabling, etc, would get on a good stock of cattle and sheep, and try and lead a quiet, pastoral life for the rest of their days.

To this proposition the young man heartily assented, and, after returning from St. Paul, he and old Walter took their axes and went bravely at work in the woods, felling trees for building purposes. It was agreed, at first, that they should build a new, hewed log-house for the united family, as Walter had only put up a small, single-roomed cabin; and then, the wedding was to take place, and the two men would resume their work.

While thus busily engaged, the Sioux war broke out. It was the habit of Leonora to take her rifle every morning and shoot prairie chickens for the table, while her lover and father were hard at work on the new house. Watson had brought her, as a present from St. Paul, a light and handsome revolving rifle, of which she became so expert that she could shoot a duck or prairie-chicken on the wing, with almost absolute certainty.

One morning, as she was strolling around the lake, rifle in hand, she noticed three canoe-loads of Indians paddling carefully along the opposite side of the water, steadily approaching the spot where her father and lover were at work. She did not immediately apprehend any tragedy, but, in some unaccountable way, she felt impelled to remain and watch their motions. She therefore concealed herself behind the top of a fallen tree, and observed their movements, which grew more and more suspicious. There were two Indians in each canoe, and, after they had paddled steadily to a point where a thick, overhanging birch-tree afforded concealment for their canoes, they disembarked, and crept carefully and noiselessly forward until they were within a few feet of where the two unsuspecting men were chopping. Suddenly, with a yell which made the forest ring, and which echoed and re-echoed across the broad, still lake, they sprang upon their victims and bore them to the earth.

Leonora trembled with excitement and apprehension, expecting nothing less than to witness the horrible butchery of her father and lover at once.

But this did not seem to be the purpose of the Indians; for tying the arms of the captives behind them, they took them to the canoes, where, taking the old man into one, and the young men into another, they shoved boldly out into the lake and paddled rapidly down toward where the house stood. Leonora divined their intention instantly.

"Ha!" she said to herself, "they design capturing me, too. They deem that an easy job, perhaps!" and her eyes flashed and her face flushed with anger. "See! there is a third canoe, which they no doubt suppose will contain me. This villainous work has been carefully calculated; but, you bad savages, you have mistaken your girl this time! Nora Brown has been taught more things than to cook a venison steak! Oh, dear, dear father, your Nora will soon show you how bravely she can succor you, and how your instructing her in the use of the rifle has saved you this day. And you, too, darling Harry Watson, have won a longer lease of your precious life by presenting me this splendid revolving rifle. Six bullets for six ruffians! Miss one of them? ah, if I should, there's my knife! No, Nora, you must not, will not miss one of them."

The girl now stealthily crept through the underbrush up the bank to the prairie above. She knew that, to reach the house, the Indians would have to pass across a broad, flat field, where there was no shelter for their persons. She did not think they would hesitate to do this, because having the two men, they would hardly expect any resistance from a single girl. About thirty rods to the right of the path, a cattle-yard had been erected by her father, and in one corner of the fence stood an immense elm tree. Inside of this yard climbed Leonora, and behind the big elm she concealed herself.

A few minutes more proved she was right in her conjectures. The Indians, after having tied stout raw-hide thongs around the feet of their prisoners, laid them down in the bottom of the canoes, and, taking their guns with them, strode gaily and laughingly along towards the house, without any attempt at concealment.

Leonora's heart grew as hard as a stone, and her nerves, which had fluttered a little before, now grew as firm as steel. She had put fresh water-proof caps upon each nipple of her rifle, and, resting the barrel upon a rail of the fence, she drew a sharp bead upon the foremost one; but, as her finger curved to press the trigger, she heard what actually seemed to be a voice, whisper:

"Not yet, Nora."

She paused, and then, as by inspiration, flashed this thought into her mind:

"Wait till they get nearer the house, then shoot the hindmost one first."

She obeyed the impression, and let them come on a few yards nearer. Suddenly, the thought came again:

"Now's your time!"

Clapping her face to the rifle-breech, she trained the death-dealing tube steadily upon the chest of the rearmost Indian, for an instant, and fired.

The bullet sped true to it is mark, and the burly Indian merely threw up his arms and fell dead,—the rifle-ball having gone directly through his heart.

A clap of thunder from a clear sky could not have so utterly astounded the remaining Indians. Wildly they looked in every direction, to see from whence came the fatal shot. In the next instant, bang went Leonora's rifle again, and another of their number dropped dead.

But they saw the smoke of the last shot, and caught a glimpse of the shooter. At once they comprehended their peril. They could not hide, and their only show for life was in rushing to the tree and tomahawking their presumptuous foe on the spot. Instantly sounding the war-hoop, they bounded forward; but, with notes half uttered, another of their number leaped into the air, and fell back to rise no more. Leonora had fired again.

The remaining three rushed on, but again the brave girl's rifle rang like the knell of doom, and a fourth savage fell headlong to the ground. The terror of the remaining two was now pitiful to behold. They stopped short in their onward course, and uttering the most fearful screams, discharged their rifles at the tree in the wildest and most unavailing manner. Again that relentless rifle blazed and another of the remaining two sank to the ground as the bullet went crashing through his brain.

Immediately, the one left threw down his gun and cried out:

"No shoot me! No shoot me! Me give up!"

Leonora had drawn a bead on him, but now that he seemed so perfectly in her power, she lowered her rifle, and, stepping from behind the tree, climbed the fence briskly, and commenced approaching the savage.

The surprise and indignation of the Indian at the sight of the girl was intense; and, forgetting his supplicating cry, he put his hand behind him and drew forth his tomahawk to throw at her.

Leonora's eyes were sharp as an eagle's. She saw the treacherous move, and, just as the bright blade of the hatchet gleamed for the throw, she raised her rifle and shot the faithless scoundrel dead in his tracks.

With the speed of the deer she now bounded forward to the lake.

Harry Watson shouted "Glory hallelujah! I knew it was Nora;" and the father cried for joy, as her little form appeared on the bluff, rifle in hand.

Quickly she descended to the canoes and unbound the two men, who embraced her, and cried over her, in the most extravagant manner.

But they felt that they had no time to lose; and, hastily gearing up their teams, and loading up their valuables, they set out for Minneapolis, where they arrived safely, and where Nora Brown and Harry Watson were immediately made one flesh.

Old Walter Brown and Harry Watson both did good service in the Indian battles which followed; and, when the savages were finally exterminated, they all went back to their old home on Green lake, where they now live. They have one of the largest stock farms in the state; and Nora, though a happy wife and mother, clings to her beautiful revolving rifle, and yet occasionally uses it to keep herself in practice.

In the various occupations pursued by women in Massachusetts, employment is furnished to 83,314; of whom 27,393 are domestics, 20,152 are operatives, 6210 are teachers, etc. Among the miscellaneous, there is 1 doll shoe manufacturer, 1 inventor, 1 farmer, 1 editor and 6 librarians.

ST. PETER'S CARELESSNESS.

The following *jeu d'esprit*—one of the most exquisite ever perpetrated—has been published before, but is always good:

One night, as old St. Peter slept,
He left the door of heaven ajar,
When through a little angel crept,
And came down with a falling star.

One summer as the blessed beams
Of morn approached, my blushing bride
Awakened from some pleasing dreams,
And found that angel by her side.

God grant but this—I ask no more:
That when he leaves this world of sin,
He'll wing his way to that blest shore
And find that gate of heaven again.

St. Peter's Reply.

Full eighteen hundred years or more
I've kept my doors securely tied,
There has no "little angel" strayed,
Nor one been missing all the while.

I did not sleep as you supposed,
Nor left the door of Heaven ajar;
Nor has a "little angel" left,
And gone down with a falling star.

Go ask that blushing bride and see
If she won't frankly own and say,
That when she found that angel babe,
She found it in the good old way.

God grant but this—I ask no more:
That should your number you enlarge,
That you will not do as before,
And lay it to old Peter's charge.

CALIFORNIA FASHIONS.

Society in San Francisco--How the Gentlemen, Ladies and Servant Girls Dress.

A Western paper has a correspondent in San Francisco who writes of the fashions of the metropolis of the golden land as follows:

Woman here occupies, and has always occupied, an anomalous position. She enjoys every facility to become a spoilt creature—spoilt with petting and indulgence. Her vanities are hypertrophied; her best impulses slumber. That there are many, many women in California as gentle, true, honest and noble as exist in the world, I firmly and gladly believe, but there is an undue multiplicity of adventuresses, and worse. The region is crude, and of such is *their* kingdom of plunder and paradise.

Whatever the past may have been, and whatever injury it may have done the present, society in San Francisco is growing more decisively wholesome every year. The early license is frowned upon. Fewer are triply tempted as of old. The exterior of society is even more gay than in New York. The women dress in the extremest fashion, and spend more on their raiment than any other creatures in the world.

They promenade along the arbitrary side of Montgomery street (especially of Saturday afternoons) and furnish a panorama of cosmopolitan beauty and costly cosmopolitan fabrics, that can hardly be matched outside the flashing capitals of the world. There is no need of rouge in San Francisco. The chill, snappish sea breeze fetches the blood to the cheek of even the brunette; and it imparts, too, a little buoyance to the gait that is not associated with our ideas of "walking down Broadway." The fashions barely blossom in Paris, you know, before they bloom, in New York; and ere they are dead ripe on Fifth avenue the sympathetic flower has opened in San Francisco—with this special difference, however, that, strictly speaking, this city has no summer fashions. It is never winter here they say. I can swear that it is never summer.

The absurdest thing I see in the prevailing fashions are the shoe-heels. The ladies (whose feet are small and daintily shaped enough when sensibly shod) wear gaiters, the thimble heels of which are nearly two inches high, and placed almost directly under the hollow of the foot. The "Grecian bend," which I notice all the Eastern journals are scribbling on, has not yet crossed the continent. It will come, no doubt, yet these ridiculous heels produce a "bend" that may be akin to the Grecian, but has nothing Corinthian about it. They compel careful poising during a walk, a constant struggle to keep the center of gravity (why not levity?) from falling outside the base, and the result is an ambitious, grotesque, dignified, indescribable cross between a mincing strut and a hobble.

The male *elegantes* are no better off. Their boot heels are after the same stilted pattern; and even the mechanic and provincial farmer wear enormously high, inward-sloping heels. "It's the style," and the conscientious shoemaker would starve in striving to amend it.

The most distinguished part of the ladies' attire here is the superb furs brought down from Alaska and other northern latitudes. A suit of noble furs is cheaper than in New York; but staple dry goods are much higher than is warrantable; and the cost of fashionable millinery and dress-making is fairly staggering. This dearness of clothing for men and women is absurd, considering the prevailing cheap freights and convenience of transportation. It was late on the 21st of August that I arrived in San Francisco, and my first experience on the 22d was paying nearly twice as much for an imperatively demanded overcoat as the same would cost in New York or Cincinnati.

To write a paragraph about fashion in San Francisco, and omit to mention the elaborate and regal toilets of the servant girls, would be like playing "Toodles" with the omission of the estimable gentleman whose chief omission it is to get picturesquely tight. The servant girls, the majority of whom are Irish, receive from twenty to thirty dollars per month, gold, and their board, of course. Some of the prudent ones are abundantly clothed from the finery thrown aside by their mistresses, and, as such can lay up all their wages, it is not uncommon to find them with little fortunes of $4000 or $5000 in bank.

Traveling in a stage-coach lately, I heard one of the passengers describe the recent wedding of two sisters, who, for sixteen years, had been servant girls in a wealthy family at San Francisco. In all that time neither had bought one hundred dollars' worth of clothing. Their mistress had grown daughters, and from their discarded garments they were neatly and even richly clad. Each of the brides had saved over five thousand dollars in gold, and, bringing such dowries, they had been enabled to chose from a whole platoon of likely suitors. The savings banks of San Francisco hold on deposit not less than $20,000,000 in coin, belonging almost exclusively to the so-called working classes—I say so-called, because it is unsound to make such a distinction between the miller and his man. But to the point. The thrifty servant girls here are not numerous. The majority give themselves stupendous airs, array their robust forms in velvets, moire antique, aristocratic laces, kid gloves of aggressive hue, and jewelry whose chief merit is flaring prodigality of gold.

They succeed perfectly in maintaining a self-conviction that they are the very counterpart of elegant young heiresses and only daughters. They flaunt into the street cars with the assumed tranquil self-possession of fine ladies, spread their costly silks over a yard or two of seat with high-toned forgetfulness of the human race, twitter haughtily as they adjust their skirts, and then turn their bold, bolt, criticising glare upon the creatures of their own sex on the opposite side. The way to detect the breeding and quality of the women that people the *salons* in the French stereoscopic pictures, is to look at their hands. To judge of the station of these pretenders in San Francisco needs no such nice discrimination. In spite of their finery, costing as much as that of their mistresses, it lacks "the hang," or, as the French say, *la ligne*.

The prevailing atmosphere of their toilets is dish-watery; and instead of earning admiration or inspiring dumb respect, they excite only an amused contempt. As the wages of servant girls are higher here than anywhere else in the world, in just that degree are their presumption and pretension more aggressive and intolerable. Family life in San Francisco has no other such exasperating thorn, and when the wives get together to tell over their troubles, the imperial Biddies are the most fruitful and legitimate of topics. The fact that the Chinaman has been pressed into nursery, kitchen and chamber-work is an evidence of how galling is the tyranny of California "servantgalism."

Pins--How the Little Things are Made--Story of Witchcraft.

The pin machine is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. A small machine, about the hight and size of a ladies' sewing machine, only stronger, stands before you. On the back side a light belt descends from the long shaft at the ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of our machine hangs on a peg a small reel of wire that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers.

This wire descends, and the end of it enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this snappish, voracious little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it off by inches, incessantly, one hundred and forty bites to the minute. Just as he seizes each bite a saucy little hammer, with a concave face, hits the end of the wire three taps and "upsets" it to a head, while he gripes it in a countersunk hole between his teeth. With an outward thrust of his tongue he then lays the pin sidewise in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves just under his nose. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop, these pins roll in their places as they are carried under the series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the points of the pins, and by a series of cams, levers and springs, are made to play "like lightning." Thus the pins are pointed and dropped in a little shower into a box. Twenty-eight pounds of pins is a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. Forty machines on this floor make five hundred and sixty pounds of pins daily. These are then polished. Two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin, even the slightest irregularity of form being detected.

Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths in as many boxes, all at once and unerringly, when a careless operator has mixed the contents of boxes from various machines. Lastly, by a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pins by the head in an inclined platform through as many "slots" as there are pins in a row on the papers. These slots converge into the exact space spanning the length of a row. Under them runs the strip of pin paper. A hand-like part of the machine catches one pin from each of the slots as it falls, and by one movement sticks them all through two corrugated ridges in the paper, from which they are to be picked by taper fingers in boudoirs, and all sorts of human fingers in all sorts of human circumstances. Thus you have its genesis:

"Tall and slender, straight and thin,
Pretty, little, useful pin."

A beautiful Yankee trick was once exposed by these modern Yankee pins. A not over-scrupulous antiquary was displaying the relics of the "Salem Witchcraft" to the wondering throng at a shilling a head. Among the relics was a saucer full, more or less, of pins taken from arms, stomachs, etc., of the bewitched victims. This was a rare chance for one of the astonished, who was a pinmaker. He gave a close squint at the pins and opened his eyes very wide. "Do you say that these pins were taken from the unfortunate victims of witchcraft in Salem?" solemnly inquired the pin-man. "Of course they were; and what do you ask that question for?" responded the showman. "Because I find one little obstacle to my faith in the story," rejoined the pin-man. "Soldid-headed pins were not invented until two hundred years after the Salem witchcraft."

Moral—Showmen of relics should consult antiquarians and experts when "getting up" their stock.

English Sparrows in the United States.

In the spring of 1866 four pairs of the English sparrows came to the Union Square park, and there built. Three pairs occupied the trees; one ejected a wren from her little house, the only bird-house then in the square, and took possession; a fifth built in the ivy of Dr. Cheever's church, facing the square. The industry of these little fellows in devouring the measuring worm (so great a nuisance that most persons avoid passing through the park, preferring to go around, during their occupancy and so numerous that they did not leave a leaf on any tree except the alian-thus) was such that boxes were provided on almost all the trees for them. They are very perolific; those hatched in the spring rearing a brood in the autumn, and the old pair rearing four or five broods. In one year they increased from five pairs to a flock of seventy, and they are now estimated at 600. Last summer a reward of one dollar a head was offered for worms, but the birds had eaten the last one: they also eat moths, grasshoppers, and many other insects. These birds have extended about forty miles in every direction. The estimate that they destroy in Europe one-half million bushels of grain is probably correct; but how much, more or less, would the insects they devour destroy? The question is simply which is the greater evil, worms or birds, and which most readily controlled?—*American Cultivator.*

STORY OF A LIFE.

Born at night; dressed in white;
Christened early. Slight and fair;
Smooth brown hair, light and curly.

Grew apace—form and face
Full of beauty. Grateful child,
Sweet and mild, loving duty.

Sweet sixteen! Fairy Queen,
Bright and blushing! Hopes and fears;
Idle tears free on gushing.

Wedding night! dressed in white;
Summers twenty! charming bride;
Far and wide, friends and plenty.

Hearts of joy! first born boy
Hails the dawning! Mother sleeps;
Angel keeps watch till morning.

Stately dame! spotless name;
Best of mothers; children rare,
Brave and fair—like no others.

Three-score and ten! Ah! my pen
Sadly lingers. Wrinkles deep;
Icy creep Death's cold fingers.

Burial night! all dressed in white,
Sweet peace be given. Blest is she,
Spirit free—gone to Heaven!

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

How it is operated.

Havana Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Probably most of your readers who have been in this city, and many who have not, know something of the Havana lottery, but a brief description of the *modus operandi* may not be amiss. It is an old institution, from which the government has long derived a considerable revenue. At present the drawings are held every seventeen days, and the scheme is as follows: For each drawing there are issued by the government 26,000 tickets, at $20 each, amounting in the aggregate to $520,000, of which sum 75 per cent. is distributed in prizes. The tickets are printed in fractions, having on them the consecutive numbers from 1 to 26,000 The prizes are—1 of $100,000, 1 of $50,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of $10,000, 2 of $5000, 24 of $1000, 58 of $500, 102 of $400, and 225 of $250. There are, besides, approximation prizes, as follows: The 99 remaining numbers of the hundred in which the highest prize faces are each entitled to $200 (for example, if number 12,564 gains the $100,000, the numbers from 12,564 to 12,600 each gain $200); in the same manner there are 99 approximation prizes of $150 to the one of $50,000, and 99 of $100 to the $20,000, and 27 approximations of $200 each to the remaining number of the tens in which the prize of $10,000 and the two of $5000 fall. These make in all 739 prizes, amounting to $390,000. The tickets are bought by the *billeteros* or street vendors from the office at $20 and retailed at $21 25. A considerable number of men and women, probably two or three hundred, thus gain a living in this city, where they are to be seen in all the principal thoroughfares, cafes, and other places of resort, as also in all the cities of the Island. The day before the drawing they are especially importunate in their solicitations, flourishing their tickets and shouting lustily, "*Le jeuga manana!*" (played to-morrow).

The drawings are held publicly in the court of the Treasury building, and are superintended by several officers of the government. In a large globe (having a sliding door big enough to admit a man's arm) are placed 26,000 bits of ivory of the size of a dime, having on them the consecutive numbers from 1 to 26,000. In a smaller globe are placed similar bits of ivory having on them the various prizes from $100,000 down. After the globes have been revolved and the bits of ivory well shaken, two small boys (from the orphan asylum) perform the drawing. One boy inserts his hand into the large globe and takes out a number which he exhibits to the inspectors and then calls out. At the same time the other boy draws from the other globe a prize, which he also exhibits to the inspectors, and calls out. A man who stands in readiness writes on a black-board, placed in view of the spectators, each number and prize as they are called. And so the drawing is continued until all the prizes are drawn from the smaller globe. To a physiognomist it affords no little amusement to watch the crowd of eager expectants, as the boys themselves so mechanically and indifferently draw and call out numbers and prizes in their shrill tenor. *Tres mil dos cientos vienteocho!* pipes one; *Cuatro cientos pesos!* responds the other; and instantly on the black-board is written No. 3,228—$400—and so on to the end.

I have never heard any fraud charged, and do not think that any exists in the management of the lottery. The best evidence of this is, that the large prizes often fall to persons who could not by any possibility, be in collusion with the managers; and the fact that government officials, merchants, and others who would soon detect fraud (if there were any) constantly buy the tickets.

I have heard some curious incidents related of the lottery. A commercial house of this city had subscribed for several years for a whole ticket of a certain number. At length they became nvolved, and having to pay suddenly about $80,000 were unable to command the amount. The day before the drawing the ticket-seller went as usual to their counting-room with the ticket. One of the partners told him to go and sell it to some one else, that they would not take it any longer. He did so; and the next morning that ticket drew $100,000—and the house failed.

A man bought a whole ticket, which he kept for several days; but the day before the drawing he met the man who had sold it to him and requested him to give him another for it, as he did not fancy the number. The vender exchanged with him, and the first ticket drew $100,000.

A gentleman of my acquaintance bought a whole ticket, which he carried in his pocket-book for several days, and then exchanged three-fourths of it with some of his friends for other numbers. The ticket drew $100,000.

Many strange stories are told of people dreaming of certain numbers, and thereby gaining prizes. I have known many persons to dream that certain numbers drew prizes—but the dreams never came true.

The net amount derived last year from this source was $2,739,288; on the whole, the lottery may be regarded as one of the worst means of raising revenue. The tendency is demoralizing, and is particularly injurious to the negroes, Chinese and other poor people. By an easy calculation it will be found that the holder of a ticket, or fraction of one, has but one chance in thirty-five of gaining anything. It is true that by this means a few are made independent, but many poor persons spend all their earnings in vain, and are kept in penury by paying constantly for the bare possibility of gaining fortunes.

The existence of the lottery is, no doubt, one great cause of the squalid poverty so common in Havana.

Wine Vaults Under London Docks.

Twenty-Five Thousand Barrels of Port.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

The London docks visited by all foreigners who pass through London, are objects of great interest, viewing them from the outside, as harbors, where canal crosses canal, till they extend to a city combining the two strange effects of Venice with her liquid thoroughfares, and China with her floating houses.

But under this scene, familiar to every one from description, if not actual view, is a still more curious sight, which it is more difficult to obtain. Thanks to the efforts of a relative of a merchant who had stores deposited there, we were provided with a pass to the wine vaults of the East Cooper, or branch of the London docks. There were six in the party, and after a long, rainy, muddy drive through the old part of the city, past Billingsgate fish market, where cockney men and boys substitute the world-renowned fish woman of the past, and there is less sauce sold with the fish, past the Tower with its many spires and gloomy battlements, we at length arrived at the entrance of the docks. A government official examined our passes, and we drove on through a wilderness of casks, coils of rope, and heaps of bran till we reached the door of the cellar No. 4. Going down a flight of stone steps, we came to a sort of vestibule, where on one side was an office for the examination and signing of passes; on the other, a place fitted up with shelves, having brass eyes like those made to receive the ends of door bolts, a long, wedge-shaped walnut paddle, with a metal lamp on the broad end, sticking in each eye. An oily-fingered, dirty-faced individual, strikingly resembling "Lamps" of "Mugby Junction," stood in the shade of this recess, a companion sitting behind him, whose name was James, and number two, as a calendar on the wall informed us, over which was written "Usher through the vaults for Monday;" "Lamps" placed a light in each of our hands, and we entered the vaults. Imagine eleven acres of ground, or rather underground, under streets and below the water line of the Thames, divided into long vaulted alley-ways, covered with sawdust, a double iron track for barrels to roll on directly in the center, on either side three tiers of barrels of port, old port wine, amounting in all to 35,000 barrels of port alone—and you have one of the eighteen large cellars under the docks. We had the rare privilege of tasting the port number 000—three different barrels. Tasting orders are frequently given for sherry, but seldom for port, and with a chuckle of self-satisfaction our conductor congratulated us! But I was already dizzy with the fumes of 35,000 barrels, and the flickering of our lamps in the dark archways, penetrated by blinding rays, like ropes of fire, running from and meeting half-way between the reflector, as powerful as we use on steam engines, at one end of each alley, and then opening into the main rotunda at the other end. On the ceiling hung the *fungus* formed from the evaporation. One piece, called the crocodile, from its shape, a great ridgy animal clinging with its feet to the ceiling was a hundred and fifty years old! Nearly all of the fungus was of a dun color, resembling the inside nap of lead-colored wedding, but occasionally bleached white, when it looked like the stalactites in caves. Our conductor was not so superstitious about the fungus as Joey Ladle, and declared "pieces had often fallen on him and he wasn't dead." Still he seemed very proud of it, and with great reverence hunted around for the largest and most curious formations, giving us some little incident, curious and interesting about each piece. In the brandy and whisky vaults the fungus is white.

Scarcely knowing whether I was on my head or feet, the flickering lights and dark edges of the barrels, fungus, sawdust, people and posts dancing in wild procession through my brain, I stopped with the rest before a row of barrels marked 000. The usher drove a sharp steel instrument through the end of the first one, blew into it, and out spirted a stream of pure rich port fifty years old! Hoping an internal application would remedy the dizziness caused by inhaling it, I tasted it and felt instantly better, but the second and third barrels I dared not "try," and even our usher threw away a glass for which many an epicure would have given fifty dollars sterling. The holes were filled up again by sticking wooden pegs in them, chopping them off, and leaving the barrels as sound and secure as if they had never been opened. Emerging from these cellars, we were glad to enter our carriages, drive home, and take a nap.

ALASKA.

The Vancouver *Register* publishes the following extracts from a private letter dated Fort Kodiac, Alaska, August 22:

The country is not so bad as represented. Grass grows up to the hight of six or seven feet, looks like timothy, and is very sweet. Of wild fruit the salmon berry is the most plentiful and largest. I have seen specimens two inches in diameter. In flavor they bear a close resemblance to a raspberry, but differ in size, form and color. It is summer time now, but at this place it is quite wet and foggy. Potatoes and other vegetables do not grow to any size. I have seen a hundred of the largest sized potatoes raised in this region stowed away in a quart cup. The Indians around here seem to be very peaceable people, being mostly exemplary members of the Greek Church. Though possessed of a smattering of religion, many of their customs are extremely primitive, not to say barbarous. In stature the men will not average over five feet.

In the line of industry they form no exception to the traditional Indian character, doing so much, and no more than necessary, for prolonging the union between body and soul. Their staple and almost exclusive article of food is fish, with which nature has provided them in abundant variety. The post to be called Fort Kenay is anything but a desirable habitation. Nature evidently designed it as the abode of mosquitoes and wild animals which at present enjoy (and should for all time to come), undisputed possession. In winter snow falls to the depth of six or seven feet, and the prospect for a winter's stay is suggestive of anything but pleasing anticipations. From an exploring party which I met in Kenay harbor, I learned that important discoveries had lately been made on the Kenay river, and that the party were prosecuting their researches with the hope of developing something still better.

SEWARD AND WEBB.

Their Appetites and Refinements.

A Washington letter-writer to an Ohio paper says Seward is a luxurious character. If he travels anywhere he wants a whole ship. He buys seven millions' worth of manifest destiny for a morning's shopping, and gives Clarence or any old "chum" a messengership, to England, or Turkey, or India, if they wish to go over to the *Bal Mabille*. Nothing short of a locomotive and a drawing car will keep dignity with his silver ticket. At the government printing office he has a staff of sworn printers who set up his diplomatic copy and spare his eyes the pains of reading manuscript. A prince of the blood is he. Marshal Murry sees that he gets the real Oporto vintage, and that his Burgundy has come straight from the vaults at Beauve or Dijon. Here he finds flavor and cheerfulness for all those Mark Tapley speeches and dispatches, which used to assure us that we were happy and that he would look out for us. Certainly no man in the government has a softer thing than Mr. Seward, and I often think, with admiration, when Payne or Powell stabbed the Secretary, how admirable were his tactics in dropping off the bed, rolling under it, and curling himself up like a raccoon or hedge-hog. In playing possum, he is a genius. With a broken jaw, he yet continued to use his quill, and we have never heard a moan out of him from that day to this. Johnson tried to rope in Seward's dislocated jaw, on his Douglas trip, as a political argument, but the Secretary talked so much that the people saw it would get well before he were twice married. Personally, Mr. Seward makes no reference to the escape from assassination. He says that Payne was an unmannerly fellow, but he asked that the latter's life be spared; for Seward would have wished to give the fellow a good dinner, warm him up with a pint of Asti and philosophize with him upon the idiosyncracy of breaking a great statesman's cranium. The egotsim of Seward is delightful. He can show you his finger prints in every monument of the State. Get him down to a good, square talk about himself, and he will magnify himself, by his misty generalizations, like a windmill in a fog. Altogether, he is Epicurus come again. Only tender partridges disappear from his plate. There is a poem of Tennyson which is a very little like him, referring, I believe, to a man who said the earth was beautiful, and "with a lack-luster, dead blue eye revolved his rounded periods."

GENERAL JAMES WATSON WEBB.

One of Seward's oldest friends, a gentleman singularly like him in appetite and refinement, is James Watson Webb, Seward's Minister to Brazil. He is the bravest piece of modern chivalry that ever lived out of a slave State. Fighting and writing are equally agreeable to him. He was shot in the knee by T. F. Marshall, at Wilmington, Delaware, in the month of June, 1842, and it being contrary to the laws of New York to send or accept a challenge, Webb was committed to prison for two years. Mr. Seward was at the time Governor, and he had expressed himself strongly against dueling and in favor of punishing its abettors; but Webb had been his oracle. He went back on the principle, and pardoned the General forthwith, for which he laid himself open to great censure.

Webb was the original challenger of poor Cilley, whom Graves afterward killed at Marlboro, near this city, and while Cilley, was standing up against destiny, Webb and his posse were hunting him up with rifles to force him to try another shot with a fresh man.

Beyond this bad episode and a good deal of characteristic wrangling, street fighting, etc., Webb is a splendid piece of Quixotism. He mashed the head of James G. Bennett most dreadfully once, following him into a broker's shop, where Bennett fell on his knees and begged to be spared. The General caned him with a dignified equanimity and apologized with the toe of his boot. Mr. Bennett, who is the most enterprising reporter in either hemisphere, stoopped, on the way to a pump, to write a description of the outrage, and it was an episode in the early history of the *Herald*, as everybody who wanted to "lick" Bennett bought a copy, and this immediately trebled the circulation.

General Webb, being a high liver, has not probably accumulated a great deal of money, but he is the most luxuriously Ducal journalist that exists. At Rio Janeiro, I am told, he sets a sumptuous table, displays a hospitality that takes your breath, lights such cigars as Mohammed in heaven keeps for his private smoking, and makes you feel as if you were come to the alabaster lamps of the Prince of Como, who gives away gold snuff-boxes as if they were Confederate money. And as a husband, General Webb is married to a sweet little lady, and, though a sexagenarian, his family increases annually, and every princely scion is more beautiful than the last. As a diplomat he is firm as a rock, considers the army of the United States as his private six shooter, and the navy thereof as his ducking gun. King Pedro hears him come as Louis XI heard the iron-shod foot of Nemours. In person he is stately and portly together, florid and benignant of face, with beautifully luxuriant white hair, and in all his impassibility of temperament you recognize the type of character that made Bayard and Duguesclin and Gaston de Faix, a man in mail, restive under law, a Wallenstein among authors, without a purse, but with a sword and a head.

A Sad Story.

The following accident recently took place very close to Kosciusko's grave, at Zuchwyl, in the Swiss canton of Soleure: A Swiss major, by the name of Bednarky, scarcely thirty-six years old, who had fought bravely in fifteen battles, had arrived at Zuchwyl, to pay homage to the great hero of Poland at his humble grave in the Swiss village churchyard. While some Swiss infantry soldiers were firing at a target, he took a walk to the bank of the Aar, taking his little eighteen-months old son with him. Although he was between two and three thousand yards from the infantrymen, one of the bullets fired by them pierced his heart and killed him on the spot. When he did not return two hours after, his wife, who had awaited him at the village hotel, grew uneasy and went in search of him. She found his corpse; the little child slept peacefully on his father's breast. The distress of the poor widow excited the greatest compassion througout Switzerland.

"Maiden Assurance Companies."

Apropos of the "woman question" we hear of a novel but very sensible mode of assurance which has been hit upon by the Danes, intended for the benefit of girls of the middle and higher classes. In Denmark, says a cotemporary, among the nobility there has existed for some time what may be called "Maiden Assurance Companies." The basis of these was property belonging to the old cloisters, afterward secularized. A Danish gentleman, who should wish to secure his daughter against the contingencies of fortune, deposits at her birth, we will suppose, $2,000 in one of these companies. The child receives during her minority four per cent. interest annually; at eighteen she comes into a higher income, regulated according to the property of the company; at twenty-five she receives a still higher premium, and rooms and appointments in the buildings of the former cloister, if she desire, and again at thirty-five a still more liberal income, based again on profits. If she die or marry, the deposit reverts to the funds of the association. In certain cases, however, if she marry and become a widow, she receives an annual stipend. The probabilities are so great that any given female child will either die or marry, that the company can afford to pay liberal interest (for Europe) on the deposit of the father, and will soon accumulate funds for the survivors who live as single women. "A class of persons who are most exposed to hardship in modern society—unmarried women of the cultivated ranks—are thus ingeniously guarded against poverty and loneliness, having a sure income after a certain age, and respectable quarters with others of like position and tastes." The adoption of some similar mode of assurance in this country is advocated by the New York *Times*, which adds to the above the following indorsement:

"The evil exists painfully in our older States—of the unprotected condition of daughters of the middle classes. The worst poverty ever known is of cultivated young women who are not strong enough for manual labor, and not clever enough to strike out new professions. Women at the best, in artificial society, is at a disadvantage with men in the struggle for existence." She ought to have the help of an assured income; and in this, as in all insurance, why should not the fortunate who marry, help the unprotected who do not happen to find a husband to their liking? Why should not a father take advantage of the chances of death and marriage to secure his daughter against possible poverty and hardships?"

A Gold Carrier.

In the last number of *Harper's Magazine* we find the following description of a Wall street character and a Wall street load:

All the bullion and coin of Wall street is carried about the streets in common, open carts, precisely such as are used in carrying ordinary merchandise. For twenty-two years past one carman, John C. Barkley, best known in the streets as "Honest John," whose three carts stand at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, has done the carting for the bullion dealers and bankers of the city, any of whom would trust him in their vaults with treasure uncounted. Tall, robust and ruddy, Honest John has in his countenance precisely the expression which we should expect to see in the face of one who for so many years has borne so honorable a name. He began in the street twenty-seven years ago, and, after the fifth year became the establisehd carman of the coin and bullion men It is his carts that go to the California steamers and convey their kegs of gold to the vaults to which they are consigned. His carts assist to restore the financial balance between the two continents by conveying gold to and from the Cunard steamers in Jersey City. He has occasionally carried for short distances down hill, a million dollars in gold, which weighs two tons; but his opinion is that seven hundred thousand dollars is about as much as a humane man will ever permit his horse to draw over these rough roads for any considerable distance. On a busy day he will have as many as twenty loads of precious metals. A load of gold when it goes through town is usually accompanied by a clerk of the house to which it belongs; but it often happens that Honest John is quite alone when he has as much gold on his cart as a horse can draw. For such service he gets higher compensation than for carrying an office desk or a load of printing paper; and, indeed he has the air of a man who could show a little gold and silver of his own if there were occasion.

Winter Protection to Plants.

All our readers know that snow is the very best plant protector. But we do not know that it is much better than earth, drawn over the plants just as the winter is about to set in. We have frequently recommended this in our columns, but not near as much use is made of this fact as might be.

For instance: every one knows how much better cuttings root, when taken off in the fall, than when it is deferred till spring—but the fear of having them drawn out by the frost seems a greater evil. Now, many adopt our plan. Put the cuttings in the fall, and cover with two or three inches of earth. In the spring they will be through to the surface; or, if not, some of the earth can be taken off.

Much use, also, is made of the fact by many nurserymen to young seeding stock set out. It used to be the fashion to buy them in the fall and bury them completely up in a heap till spring, covering tops and all. But spring always finds more work than the nurseryman can do. Under this new system of earth protection, he now sets out his young stock where it is to remain, covering it entirely with earth, and uncovering it early in spring. By this means he gets an immense amount of work done in fall in time otherwise unemployed—and better done, as the plants root a little and push stronger than when spring planted.

—A meeting of some forty gentlemen was held in Charleston two weeks ago for the purpose of "talking cotton." Each member handed in an estimate of the present year's crop, the average range of which was from 2,200,000 to 2,300,000 bales.

—Mr. Trouvelot thinks the polyphermus is the only American silk-worm worthy of cultivation. Many bushels of the cocoons might now be gathered from the shade trees throughout the country. The silk is said to be coarse and strong

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, *one year*..........$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, *one year*..........2 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $4 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL *will be charged one-sixth additional.*
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY *will be charged half of* DAILY *rates.*
Local Notices 20 cents per line first insertion, and 12½ cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1868

THE NEWS.

Bussy is to fight McAlpin, for $1000, within fifty miles of Chicago, on the 18th of December.

The small pox is prevailing in Milwaukee to such an extent that the schools have been closed.

The Washington street tunnel, at Chicago, will be finished in six weeks and formally opened on New Year's day.

On account of the hostility to the whites of the Alaska Indians, Gen. Halleck recommends an increase of the military posts in that country.

The latest news from the elections in Great Britain, received in London up to 10 o'clock Thursday night, show that out of the 427 members of the House elected, 257 are Liberals.

The *Intelligencer*, speaking as though by authority, declares that Minister Johnson is doing his duty in strict accord with his instructions, in the matter of the Alabama claims.

There is strong opposition to Saunders, even among the colored Republicans of Florida, who regard his course as calculated to ruin their party in that State.

The President's message is completed as to its general features, and only awaits the coming in of reports from heads of departments, in order to conclude the general review of affairs in the various departments of the Government.

A letter from Paris, published in the *Epoca*, says Don Carlos is intriguing for the crown of Spain. The notorious chieftain, Gen. Cabrera, had an interview with him recently, to arrange a plan of campaign by which that object could be obtained.

The President has invited Commissioner Barnard, of the Educational Bureau, to answer the charges preferred against him before taking any action, under the law, toward suspending him from the office. The Commissioner feels competent to upset every one.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday, says: The latest from Nashville indicates something like an approach to a reaction in the Radical party. There is a demand from some of them for suffrage for the rebels. It looks like the inception of a case of dyspepsia for Gov. Brownlow.

A woman, aged about twenty-one, was found near the village of Accord, Ulster county, New York, on Sunday morning, with two bullet holes in her head. She was apparently *enceinte*, and is very handsome, but it is not known who she is, or who committed the murderous attempt. Suspicion rests on a clerk in Ellenville. The woman is not yet dead.

The New York *Times*, which was the first to suggest the increase of Grant's salary as President to $100,000, says, in its issue of Wednesday: "We are not surprised to hear that Gen. Grant himself has expressed a feeling in favor of retaining the salary of the Presidential office at the present figure, and against its advance to $100,000.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: If suffrage is a right at all, why is it not a natural right?" Simply, and for the plain reason, that it is a political privilege and of the nature of a franchise. The right to exercise it comes after compliance with the conditions upon which it is founded. It would be equally profound to inquire whether all rights are not natural rights.

Victor Hugo says in a late letter to Paul Foucher: "M. Bonaparte is climbing slowly up that ladder which Charles the Tenth and Louis Philippe have ascended before him, and on the topmost step of which sits the Goddess of Liberty with drawn sword, her eyes flashing with indignation, and her hand ready to hurl him into the abyss."

The Batesville (Ark.) *Times* advertises for "an able-bodied, hard-featured, bad-tempered, not-to-be-put-off and not-to-be-backed-down freckle-faced young man, to collect for that paper. Must furnish his own horse saddle-bags, pistols, whisky, bowie-knife and cowhide. They will furnish the accounts. To such they promise constant and laborious employment."

The United States Treasurer has instructed Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories to withdraw from circulation all badly mutilated or defaced notes, also all fifty dollar notes, the latter having been extensively counterfeited, and all convertable legal-tender notes issued under the acts of February 15 and July 11, 1862, the time for the conversion of which has long expired.

Among the bills and resolutions prepared and to be presented at an early day of the next Congress, are the measure for a postal telegraph system, the proposition for an amendment to the Constitution providing for uniform suffrage in all the States, the appropriation for building a new Executive Mansion, the bill for increasing the salary of the President, and the bill repealing the Tenure-of-office Act.

It is reported that the President will, at an early session of the next Congress, hand to the Senate the nominees for offices that were presented at the close of the July session, but not disposed of by the Senate. Included in these are the territorial nominations and the nomination of Thomas Ewing as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the latter to succeed Mr. Rollins, whose resignation is on file, to take effect upon the nomination and confirmation of his successor.

A short time ago a respectable dentist in Galveston was charged, and held for trial, with having perpetrated a villainous outrage upon the person of a lady patient, while under the influence of chloroform. It turns out that the lady was the dupe of her own imagination, which was quickened by her pre-existing doubts and fears, and abnormally excited by the chloroform; and so the accused was acquitted without the jury even leaving their seats.

A stupid Berlin policeman recently arrested Hans Wachenhusen, the famous journalist, whom he had mistaken for a pickpocket *bauernfanger* (blackleg). Washenhusen vainly protested his innocence of the ridiculous charge, and had to pass the night in prison. Next morning he was released, with many excuses on the part of the police authorities. What he saw and heard and felt in jail will of course be related to the public in a *feuilleton* article.

At a recent operatic concert for the poor, at Baden-Baden, M'lle Nilsson was crowned, not with flowers, but with a golden coronet, the gift of the Queen of Prussia, who, with Prince Charles and other members of the royal family, was present. M'lle Nilsson traveled from Paris one day, and sang in Baden the next. The following morning she went off, to sing in the evening at Weisbaden, and she was to appear at the Grand Opera in Paris on the third day.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says: The death of Hon. James Hinds leaves a vacant seat in the Lower House of the present Congress. Whether or not it is the purpose to hold an election to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, we are not aware, but presume such will be the case. If so, it is time to be up and doing. Could not Hon. A. A. C. Rogers duplicate his last race and go John Elliott, or any other man, some better? For one, we should be glad to see him undertake it. What say the people of the district? They should be ready.

Congress at its last session, passed a law for the distribution of the reward for the capturing of Jefferson Davis, among the officers and men engaged in the capture. On Thursday drafts were drawn for the payment of some of the money, amounting to twelve thousand dollars—the officers engaged in the capture, Gen. James H. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Henry Harnden, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Pritchard, and Capt. Joseph A. Yeoman, each receiving three thousand dollars. The non-commissioned officers and privates will be paid as rapidly as they present evidence of their title to the reward.

The snobbery of the Continental English must be felt or seen to be appreciated. It came out strongly at Dresden, where there were almost, if not quite, as many American as English residents, and where the majority of the congregation of the Anglican Church is American. It was indebted largely to American liberality for its support. The clergyman, in view of this state of things, thought it courteous to introduce a prayer for the President of the United States, after that, for the Queen and the King of Saxony. This innovation was resented by some of the English residents, who succeeded in obtaining authority from the Bishop of London to build a new church, to be exclusively English, and of the High Church pattern. After a time Americans were found to be regular attendants there, and liberal in their contributions, and the clergyman introduced the prayer for the President, greatly to the disgust of the exclusives. Whether they will undertake another church enterprise is not determined, but if they do, it will be necessary to authorize the verger to turn away the intrusive and plebian Yankees, or that abominable prayer will creep into the service.

"Years ago," says a musical critic in a recent publication, "a young man began to write music in Paris,—music of a type nobody was acquainted with, and very few liked. Indeed, the only person who professed any liking at all for the work of the new man was a lady. She was a good musician, though, and her name was Pauline Viardot-Garcia. The young man was called Charles Gounod. The composer of Faust? Yes, fair reader; but he wrote ever so many operas before that one. Ever so many. And they were all failures,—all. '*Mentes parturiunt*' remarked the young man's friends. Still Viardot encouraged him, and still got him a theater to produce his work. At last came "Faust." A tremendous success! No, it was not a success. On the contrary, Faust in its first season was a dismal failure. The manager of the theater, however, believed in the work, and reopened his house with it. This time it went, and everybody found out, all by themselves, that the mole-hill had produced a lyrical elephant."

The new steamer Neshaminy, just finished at Brooklyn, can make twenty-five miles an hour, and is the fastest vessel in the navy. She was ordered built during the war, and will now be laid up in ordinary, as she is too expensive for peace service.

ARKANSAS STATE FAIR.

We learn from the Little Rock papers that the first day of the State Fair was, notwithstanding the weather, very auspicious. The attendance was large, and embraced, beside many leading citizens, a long line of visitors from other parts of the State. The number of contributors and contributions are encouraging and gratifying. Among those who are prominent, we notice the names of our friends, Messrs. BRUCE, carriage builders of this city, and R. G. CRAIG & Co., seedsmen. Among other things, we notice by our exchanges that there is a creditable and encouraging display of agricultural machinery and implements. We congratulate our neighbors upon so commendable a commencement.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF POLICE.

We learn from a reliable source that the Smith-wing of the Radical party are likely to be floored by the respectable and law-abiding Republicans. Dr. BEECHER, the infamous, who expected to be the successor of BEAUMONT, after the most persistent efforts at Nashville, and in consequence of being in bad repute with the Governor, gave up the contest and resigned in favor of another Doctor—one NEWKIRK—who last night made an appeal to the negroes to sustain his pretensions and recommend him to Gov. BROWNLOW and the Legislature. In the whole city, by most persistent effort, these scalawags were able to get only seventy-five negro voters together, with whose voice and say-so this NEWKIRK will to-morrow leave for Nashville to contend against HAYWOOD and WILLIAMSON. Will he succeed? We hope not.

COTTON AND THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

On our local page this morning, we publish a communication upon this subject from Mr. J. T. TREZEVANT, that every well-wisher of the South that reads the APPEAL, should cut out and forward to some friend at the North, who will give the facts therein contained currency among intending immigrants not yet satisfied as to what may be done with the aid of the soil and climate of the South.

Mr. TREZEVANT, as he informs his readers, has just returned from a trip through Mississippi—portions, too, of it cut off from railroad communication, so that what he gives as the results of labor in that part of the South, must be set down that advantage short of what may be reached when Mississippi is "cut up" with railroads, and a market for his produce is brought to every farmer's door. We commend the letter to the careful perusal of our friends, and once more urge upon them to spread the information it contains.

IMMIGRATION.

We are glad to learn that the people of the State in every direction are becoming thoroughly alive to the importance of immigration. Many of the counties have organized Boards of Immigration, and private citizens are interesting themselves in the matter by correspondence and through private agents at New York and elsewhere. We enjoyed a brief conversation yesterday with an old citizen of West Tennessee just returned from New York who informed us that it needed but the aid the State is likely to give to induce an immigration hither, not only of Europeans, but of thrifty farmers from Pennsylvania and other States, possessed of ample means to open lands and enter upon the work of profitable farming the first year of their arrival.

If every man who has land to sell will but advertise it properly, as we suggested a week ago, and put himself in correspondence with influential agents at the great ports, they may make for themselves in one season more money than by any other speculation that can open to them. They may not only sell and settle their surplus lands with a good class of citizens, but by doing so they will double the price of what they retain; beside that they can assure themselves neighbors upon whom they can rely to assist in an intelligent dispensation of the government of the State.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The telegraph informed our readers a few days since that Dr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, Bishop of London, has been translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, made vacant by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. LONGLEY. Dr. TAIT is spoken of as a devoted Christian minister, almost an ascetic. During the years that he has presided over the affairs of the important diocese of London, he was noted for his ceaseless activity in behalf of curates' aid societies, church-building societies, hospitals and infirmaries. Parishioners found in him a friend to share with them their burdens of private sorrow, and prisoners an alleviator of their woes. He is an evangelist of the evangelical school, of the "hard-working, homely and apostolic school, that did good as well as preached it, and that said its say fearlessly, while others frowned or were tremblingly silent."

The selection of Dr. TAIT to fill the high office of Primate of all England over the head of the Archbishop of York, who stood next for promotion, is accepted as indicative of a disposition on the part of the present Government of England unfavorable to the Ritualists, who will find in the new High Priest a man who will enforce the views of his evangelical friends with a will-power equal to that of St. PAUL, tempered with a suavity that would become the gentle St. JOHN himself.

THE SPECULATION IN SCHOOL BOOKS.

The *Post* of last evening, in a very sore-head way, responds to our call upon Superintendent EATON for a proper refutation of the charges alleged against him of speculation in school books, and it insinuates the presumption that this paper was purchased to assail the School Superintendent. It is false. We know nothing of the matter beyond the publication we made of facts which we found in the columns of a respectable contemporary—the Nashville *Banner*—and which had before found circulation in the *Bulletin* of this city, a paper published in the interests of the Republican party.

The *Post* says it knows that "*other papers have been bought by a publishing house whose publications could not command the commendations of the Superintendent.*" We demand their names and the particulars of purchase. By all means let us have the facts and no innuendoes.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

The *Ledger*, in some comments upon our brief paragraph upon the report of the Legislative Committee in regard to the condition of the State Treasury, suggests that we pursue the matter of the School Fund farther, investigate the pros and cons and give the result to the public. We beg leave to demur. Unless we get farther light from an official investigation of the facts as to the "sacred fund," we despair of knowing anything beyond what has already been given the public. We have heard rumors akin to those suggested by the *Ledger*, but we do not care to make publication of mere rumor. Besides, if such a sum as $52,000 of the School Fund is known to any of our citizens to exist in Memphis the fact must be known to those who made the report upon the condition of the Treasury, and the parties in possession can shield themselves behind the official recognition; or it may be in suit and therefore not an available asset of the State. We know nothing of the matter beyond what we have already published.

THE CROPS.

The Agricultural Bureau has recently made a thorough and exhaustive review of all the crop statistics now on file from every section of the country, for the year 1868. From this we learn that the sugar crop will be forty-two per cent. advance over the amount used during the past season; but that the cotton crop will be a total of 500,000 bales less than the crop of last year, and will not exceed 2,000,000 bales.

Of wheat the full promise of the early summer has not been realized. While more acres were planted in 1868 than in the preceding year that effect upon the aggregate production is almost neutralized by a diminution in the yield of many of the wheat-growing States so that the increase will hardly reach three per cent. and that chiefly from the Pacific coast. The returns to the Department show a decrease in this crop in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, the latter State harvesting only half a crop. The other States report an increase. In most of those east of the Mississippi very slight; Minnesota, 13 per cent.; in Iowa, 6; in Missouri, 8; in Nebraska, 13; in Kansas, 23; and in California, 25 per cent. In some quarters the return from threshing has not met the expectation of the husbandmen, but in others the yield per dozen sheaves is fully up to the highest average.

It is stated that the amount of old wheat on hand in October was somewhat less than usual throughout the country, with the exception of the cotton States, which have a higher average than last year. This remark will not apply to Texas, where the granaries are uniformly empty. The quantity left over in Wisconsin is relatively somewhat lower than in the neighboring States. In the Atlantic States the old wheat is about disposed of.

The oat crop will turn out quite as many bushels as that of last year, and the quality is good. In most of the States the return of rye per acre is satisfactory, and the aggregate will reach that of 1867. The barley crop is somewhat deficient in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and in a majority of the Atlantic States.

The corn crop of 1867 was little more than three-fourths of an average crop for the land sown; the crop of this year will fall behind that by 10 to 15 per cent. This, which may be considered the staple crop of the country, is so important that even a partial failure must fall heavily upon the country. With corn at a high price the cost of pork and other meats must necessarily advance and make the price of living still more burdensome to the poor than at the present time.

In Southern New England, New Jersey, Delaware, the Gulf States, and California, the potatoes are reported a full average crop, with a deficiency of 10 per cent. in New York and Pennsylvania, from 3 to 7 per cent. in the Southern Atlantic States and Tennessee, 20 in Illinois, 10 in Iowa, 11 in Indiana, 15 in Ohio, 16 in Michigan, and a greater or lesser reduction in other Western States.

While this exhibit is not as satisfactory to the country generally as all had hoped for in the early part of the season, it is yet in the highest degree so to the people of this section; and even to the country at large, when we consider the short time that has elapsed since the close of the war, and the great loss of skilled agricultural labor then sustained by every State in the Union. Three years more will make a great change for the better at all points—in fact, nearly restore us to our original status—especially here in the South. If in that time we are only two-thirds as successful in growth and prices as we have been in 1868 so far, we may count on an assured future and a restoration to the condition, commercially and agriculturally, that we enjoyed before the war.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, November 18, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I receive my paper with tolerable regularity, but now and then I fail to get it; and when this occurs it causes me considerable disappointment, for my long residence in Memphis, the many attachments formed and the pleasing associations connected therewith, renders me keenly alive to everything of note transpiring in your midst. You may rest assured that I still feel a warm interest in all that pertains to the success and prosperity of the "Bluff City," as also the welfare of the many friends and acquaintances I left there. Hence, you may depend that I peruse your valuable journal with avidity, in order to keep posted in events as they transpire in your city.

Since the sojourn of myself and family in the "Island City," we all have enjoyed unusually fine health. I cannot see any local cause for disease in the location of this place, for its situation is such that we have a continual breeze from the gulf, which is really delightful; and with an atmosphere so pure and bracing, you will not be surprised to learn that it is a poor place for members of the medical profession. The only drawback on the score of health is the prevalence of yellow fever on the coast every few years. Thus far this climate is the most healthful and inviting of any within the range of my experience. The winters must be very mild, for vegetables of most kinds are raised on this island all through that inclement season. As I write I can see parties, from my window, engaged in setting out cabbage, lettuce and other plants, as well as the other work pertaining to gardening, as is the case in your locality in the spring season. In passing along the streets you are continually reminded of a tropical clime, by seeing in full bearing trees peculiar to that latitude, such as oranges, bananas, limes, lemons, figs, pomegranates, etc., etc. It is quite common for the fig to bear four crops during the year. Some attention is devoted by the citizens of this place to the decoration and beautifying of their premises with the many kinds of flowers that flourish here in such profusion and loveliness, and grow to a perfection and magnificence rarely seen. So admirably adapted to their growth and production is this place, that in time it will become a city of flowers, and vie successfully in point of beauty and attractiveness with any place on the globe. However, there is not, as yet, that display of taste one would like to see, but time will rectify all this, for in all fast growing cities the love of the beautiful generally has to give way to present necessities.

Galveston, before the war, did not contain to exceed six or seven thousand inhabitants, but at present the population is variously estimated at from twenty three to twenty-five thousand. When we take into consideration the fact of Texas being about five times as large as the State of Virginia, along with the mildness and healthfulness of its climate, the great variety and wonderful fertility of the soil, it does not require the ken of a prophet to foresee a prosperous and brilliant future for this State.

Times in this city for the last few weeks have not been as lively as could be wished. The planters, I presume, are generally in much easier circumstances than those of other Southern States, and therefore are not *compelled* to part with the avails of their crops, and as transactions in the interior are generally in specie, and that is an article that will not injure by keeping, and as they seem to regard the future of our country as rather "mixed," they no doubt think it wise to hoard their means, and thereby be the better prepared for contingencies. Business men generally are hopeful of a good and well sustained trade during winter and spring.

Matters generally throughout the State are remarkably quiet and orderly, and depredations and other irregularities far less frequent than one could expect. I have no doubt but that Texas is in a much better fix financially and otherwise than any other Southern State.

I have at different times noticed the arrival of emigrants direct from Germany, and en route for the interior, where I understand there are a number of flourishing settlements of this desirable class.

The press of this city is very well sustained, and a good deal of journalistic ability is displayed. The paper that seems to wield the most extended as well as beneficial influence throughout the State is the *News*. It has a large circulation, and I am told is financially in a very prosperous condition. Its principal editor, W. Richardson, Esq., is a gentleman of great personal worth, as well as fine literary ability, and is regarded as the "nestor" of the Texas press.

I was rejoiced to hear of the election of our mutual friend Dr. Leftwich to Congress. It was indeed a triumph of which your district may well be proud.

Wishing your able paper the extended circulation and prosperous career it deserves, I am your friend. E. A. M.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Rear Admiral Davis on affairs in Paraguay. Nothing appears to justify the apprehensions expressed in the papers as to the treatment of Bliss and Masterson.

Commander Macloud, of the Wasp, says that he received Minister Washburne and his family aboard the Wasp on the 10th, and on the 11th he, Macloud, had an interview with Lopez, who said he felt unlimited friendship for the United States, but deplored what he termed the unprincipled conduct of Washburne. The Paraguayans treated the Wasp most hospitably, furnishing the needed supplies. The following note accompanies Commodore Malcon's report:

U. S. FLAG SHIP GENEVIVE,
Rio De Janerio, Oct. 26, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that I have invited Gen. McMahon, the Minister to Paraguay and his family, to take passage in this ship to La Plata, and as I have already said in my communication No. 314, current series, that I shall accompany him to Paraguay, I shall confer freely with Mr. Worthington, the Minister to the Argentine Republic and Uraguay, from whom I shall obtain information which will serve to mature my plans. I shall keep the Department constantly and fully advised of my action.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) C. H. DAVIS,
Admiral Commanding.

Hon. John S. Pendleton, a former member of Congress from the Seventh District of Virginia, and also Minister to Chili, is dead.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Later advices from Paraguay state that Caxias with the allied army and fleet had arrived in front of the Paraguayan works near Killita, but was detained from an assault by the natural defenses of the position. On the first of October, however, a reconnoitering party succeeded in capturing an important redoubt while the iron-clads hotly bombarded the Angastura fortifications.

Lopez is reported to have shot his brothers, and to have his sister in prison.

McMahon, our Minister to Paraguay, was to leave Rio Janeiro on the 17th of October, with the American fleet, to obtain justice from Paraguay, and three English and French men-of-war had already gone up the river on a similar errand. The delay of the moving of the American squadron is said to have been caused by a difficulty between Rear Admiral Davis and Gen. Webb on a point of etiquette. Gen. Webb has published a card exonerating Washburn from all blame in the course he took in Paraguay, and asserting that any other course would have cost him his life. The last accounts state that Bliss has been tortured by Lopez, and Masterman shot. Minister Washburn has arrived at St. Thomas from Paraguay, on board the United States steamer Shamsken.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 21.—The Cole trial still continues. The defense are now presenting evidence.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CAIRO, November 21.—Up—Milbrey, p. m., Romeo, 4 p. m. Down—Darling, 3 a. m., Belle Memphis, 4 p. m., Star, 9 a. m., Louisville, 10 a. m. River rose four inches.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—The river is falling with 6 feet 3 inches in the canal. Departed, Richmond and Peytona, for New Orleans. Arrived, John Kilgour. The weather is cloudy and raw.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Departed, Ben Campbell and M. E. Forsythe, for Memphis; Storm and barges for New Orleans. The Missouri is gorged at Omaha.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Arrived, Emma Floyd, from Memphis. Departed, Silver Moon, for Memphis; Cheyenne, for Arkansas river; Swallow and J. W. Garrett, with barges, for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—A Salt Lake special to the *Democrat* says the hanging of the three roughs at Bear City on the 11th, created great excitement, and this morning a mob of two hundred men burned the *Frontier Index* office and the jail. The citizens armed themselves and fired on the mob, killing ten and wounding a number. It was feared that the whole town would be burned, and the women and children were fleeing for safety.

Later dispatches from Bear City say the city is now quiet, under martial law, and business is going on as usual. Guards have been placed on the outskirts of the town, and are also patrolling the streets. The mob was scattered and fled to the mountains this afternoon, and at dusk were seen collecting in small squads. The ringleaders, Smith and Daily, were seriously wounded, and are not expected to live. It is now reported that twenty of the mob are dead and thirty-five are wounded, two mortally. A citizen named Armstrong was shot dead.

LATER—9 p m.—The mob collected in the mountains near Bear river, and sent into town for a physician to attend to the wounded. They sent back word by the physician for the women and children to leave the town, as they intended to march on it 400 strong, and burn it. The Mayor has telegraphed to Fort Bridges for troops, and they are expected tomorrow.

Gen. Sheridan, with about 3000 men, will soon commence operations against the Indians on the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. He will attack them in their winter quarters, destroy all they possess, and force those who escape the slaughter to the reservation south of the Arkansas.

UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., November 21.—Carswell, convicted of the murder of the little girl Abby Saunders, was yesterday sentenced to be executed January 8, 1869.

The Constitutional Union party yesterday nominated A. Oakley Hall for Mayor, and A. R. Lawrence for Corporation Counsel.

The investigation into the Fulton ferry disaster was concluded yesterday, the jury attributing the casualty to the overloaded condition of the boats. No one was censured.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, November 21.—The reports concerning the Revolution are very conflicting. It is rumored, on the one hand, that the Revolutionists are from 10,000 to 12,000 strong, and hold Puerto Principe, while on the other hand, the government claims that the insurgents are decreasing, and that the Spanish troops hold Puerto Principe.

Later advices from San Domingo state that Gen. Ozando was moving with his revolutionary forces on Azeta, and fighting is reported near that place. Baez's troops, under Facrez, had been united near Capitalla, and the insurgents in the North had proclaimed for Luperon. Baez continues his infamous outrages on citizens.

DELAWARE.

NEWCASTLE, November 21.—To-day, in the jail yard here, seven persons convicted of petty offences were tied to a post and whipped. One of them was a man seventy years old, who received twenty lashes on his back. He cried bitterly during the ordeal. Two boys about twelve years of age received twenty lashes each. One man was placed in the pillory until he was perfectly helpless with cold, and then whipped.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, C. W., November 21.—The Fenian prisoners in jail here, under the habeas corpus suspension act, are to be liberated on bail at once.

Buckly, Doyle and Ainsella, indicted as accessories to the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, will not be liberated.

Whalin was removed from jail last evening under a writ of habeas corpus to be present in the Toronto Court, in the argument on the application for a new trial. He will return to jail, whatever the decision may be.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN'S, November 21.—The financial panic continues unabated. The notes of the Yarmouth Bank of Nova Scotia and of the Prince Edward's Island Bank have been refused to-day. The notes of the Bank of St. Stephens are selling at 35, and the Commercial Bank's at 30 per cent. discount. The chances of either bank resuming payment are considered remote.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, November 21.—A. J. Hough, son of the widow Hough, residing on High street, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the eye with a pistol. No cause is assigned for the act. He was unmarried, and served in the Confederate army during the war.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, November 21.—Stephen Abbott has been indicted for the murder of Mr. Bronson, which was committed here last September.

MASSACHUSETTS.

LOWELL, November 21.—Three persons were suffocated to death this morning, in a fire at 96 Merrimac street.

FOREIGN.

NAPLES, November 19.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is still very imposing and threatening. All the cones of the volcano emit rumbling sounds and eject large quantities of lava. The lava has set a whole forest of chesnut trees on fire, causing immense devastation. Houses, farms and lands are overwhelmed with ruin, and the population of the nearer villages are leaving their houses in great destitution.

NAPLES, November 21.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence. Many houses and farms in the vicinity have been entirely destroyed. The market town of San Juan is in imminent danger.

LONDON, November 21.—The *Times* states that the election for members of the House of Commons thus far stands Liberals, 310; Conservatives, 168. The following have been elected: Chas. Buxton, Liberal, from Surrey East; W. Johnson, Conservative, for Belfast; Sir R. Blenerhassett and Viscount St. Lawrence, Liberals, from Golloway Borough; Lord J. Monnus, Conservative, from Liecestershire North. The following Liberals were defeated: The Marquis of Herlington, for Lancashire Northwest, and Right Hon. C. Housemore, for Strand. The *Daily News* gives the Liberal majority at 146. Serious riots occurred at various places. There was a formidable outbreak. Before it was quelled ten houses were sacked by the riot. There was also a scene of violence at the little town of Ripley. In Derbyshire, a sharp fight occurred and many persons were injured by clubs and stones in the hands of the rioters. The mob partially demolished several buildings including the vicarage.

It is announced to-day that Lord Stanley has acceded to the modification of the Alabama settlement which permits the Commission to sit in Washington.

Hon. Mr. Burlingame and other members of the Chinese Embassy were yesterday taken on a special train from this city to Windson, and conveyed to the Castle in the Queen's carriage, and formally presented to her by Lord Stanley.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Cotton less active; sales 1500 bales; uplands, 24⅛c. Superfine Flour, $5 50@5 85. Whisky, quiet and steady, $1 05. Rice, Coffee and Sugar dull; Cuba sugar 11⅛@11⅝c. Wheat dull, $1 48@1 50. Corn, $1 07@1 15.

Money—The market is easy and currency abundant; call loans, 4@6c. Sterling quiet, 9⅛c @9½c. Gold, 34¾. Old Tennessee's, 69¼c; new, 66⅛c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Cotton, better; middlings, 23⅛c; sales, 5450 bales; receipts, 3975 bales; exports, 7758 bales. Gold, 34⅞@35c. Sterling commercial, 45@45½; bank, 6¼@6½; New York Sight, ¼ discount. Sugar, lighter, fully fair, 11¾c; prime, 12⅜c; clarified, 13⅛c. Molasses lower, common, 55@57½c; choice 70c; prime, 65@67c. Flour, very dull; superfine, $6 40; XX $6 62½; XXX, $7 00@8 50. Corn, in lighter supply; new 90@92c. Oats, firm, 63c. Bran, $1 15. Hay, firmer; prime timothy, $24 75; New York, $24. Pork, dull, $29. Bacon, dull; only retail sales; shoulders, 13⅜c; clear rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 18⅜c. Lard, dull; tierces retailing at 16 16½c. Whisky very dull; western rectified, $1 10. Coffee, quiet; prime, 16½@16¾c; fair, 14@14⅛c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—Tobacco, firm at $7 50@13 50 for lugs to medium leaf. Superfine Flour, $5 00@6 00. Wheat, $1 65@1 69. Corn, 50@55c. Rye, $1 30. Cotton, 21¼c. Pork, $24 00@24 50. Lard, 15½@16c. Bacon, shoulders, 13c; clear rib sides, 17c; bulk shoulders, 9¼@10c; clear rib sides, 13¾@14c; clear sides, 14¾@14c. Hogs dull, $7 25@7 75 gross. Whisky, 95@97, free.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Flour, family, $7 50@8 00. Wheat, $1 80@2 10. Corn, new, 57@58c. Oats, steady, 57c. Cotton, firm at 22⅛c. Whisky, 97c. Bulk shoulders 9⅝c; sides, 13½@14c. Lard, 14½@15c. Bacon shoulders, 13c. Butter, 35@39c. Eggs, 23c. Clover seed, $12 50.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 21.—Consols closed at 94⅛. 5-20's 74⅝.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Cotton closed buoyant; sales 20 000 bales; uplands, 10⅞ mild; Orleans, 11⅛@11¼. The Egyptian crop is stated at 2,000,000 coutons. Breadstuffs closed quiet and unchanged.

DIED.

BULLOCK—On the morning of the 21st inst., in the eighteenth year of his age, Charles Edwin Bullock, eldest son of John Bullock. His remains will be taken this Sunday evening, at 2 o'clock, from 224 Washington street, near High, to Calvary Church, and from thence to Elmwood Cemetery. Services by the Rev. Dr. George White.

Carriages at Holst's, 320 Main street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—An experienced dry goods clerk. No others need apply.
nov22 1t HERZOG BROS.

WANTED.—A good, competent DRESSMAKER. Call at 192 Main street, near Washington. nov21 1t

WANTED.—A No. 1 WHITE COOK. Also, a good House Servant—a colored boy preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply to T. H. COCKE,
nov21 2t* 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT.—Suit Rooms (2), suitable for law insurance or other offices over Commercial Bank, fronting on Madison street. Apply to
nov21 3t s J. A. OMBERG, Receiver.

CHAMBER SET FOR SALE.—A very elegant Chamber Set of Rosewood Furniture, with nearly new Brussels Carpet, now in use by a gentleman and lady, who design giving up their room, can be bought at a reasonable price by applying at 43 Madison street. nov20 3t s

JOHN REED,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Stair Work. Houses and Verandahs framed ready for shipping. [nov21 1m

U. A. O. D.

ALL DRUIDS are particularly requested to attend a Special Convention this day (Sunday), at 2½ o'clock p.m.
By order of E. M. STRAUSS, Chairman.
L. LYON, Secretary Insurance Committee.

Removal.

WE have removed our office from No. 366 to No. 310 Front Street, two doors South of our former stand.
nov22 1w FOSTER, GWYNN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE officers and members of the Relief Association 154th Senior Regiment will meet at the Worsham House at 10½ o'clock a.m., this morning for the purpose of escorting the remains of the late Rev. W. H. Haskell, Chaplain, to the Memphis and Charleston Depot, to be taken to Jackson, Tenn., for interment. All members of the regiment are invited to attend.
By order of the President.
WM. B. GOODLETT,
1t Secretary.

Notice---Dissolution.

THE firm of GRAVES, JONES & CO., having sold their entire stock of Books, Machinery, etc., to the Southwestern Publishing Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by S. C. Rogers, senior partner. Office No. 37 South Court street, Memphis, Tenn.
November 21, 1868. nov22 24 25 27

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE FIRM OF A. VACCARO & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of M. Mageveney, Jr.
A. VACCARO,
B. VACCARO,
M. MAGEVENEY, JR.,
A. B. VACCARO.
November 21, 1868.

The firm will be continued under the old style of A. VACCARO & CO., by the undersigned, at the old stand, 324 Front street.
A. VACCARO,
B. VACCARO,
A. B. VACCARO.

In retiring from the firm of A. Vaccaro & Co., I cordially recommend my successors to the confidence and patronage of my friends.
nov22 1w M. MAGEVENEY, JR.

SOUTHWESTERN

PUBLISHING COMPANY,

No. 37 South Court Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENN.

H. A. PARTEE, - - - President.
J. R. GRAVES, - - - Secretary.

Authorized Capital,	$150,000
Subscribed Capital,	70,000
Paid up Capital,	38,000
Due on Call Dec. 10th,	10,000

DIRECTORS:

W. H. CHERRY, S. C. ROGERS,
W. B. WALDRAN, P. S. JONES,
N. S. BRUCE, S. R. WOOD.

STOCKHOLDERS:

John R. Watkins,	W. B. Waldran,
W. H. Cherry,	J. R. Graves,
S. C. Rogers,	S. R. Wood,
H. A. Partee,	P. S. Jones,
J. L. Vesser,	J. D. Jones,
Robert C. Gist,	W. D. Andrews,
J. H. Choate,	M. Cooper,
E. G. Wicker,	R. D. Goodwin,
Charles Stout & Bro.,	Taylor, Radford & Co.,
A. Hatchett,	F. M. White,
James M. Beattie,	Larry Harmstad,
R. G. Craig,	J. B. Canada,
I. Izzard,	J. M. Rutledge.

CHARTERED FEBRUARY 27, 1866—ORGANIZED OCTOBER 8, 1868.

The Company is now prepared to fill all orders for Religious, School and Miscellaneous Books.

Orders for Stereotyping and Printing Books of every description executed in the finest style, and at a small advance over New York and Philadelphia prices.

Railroad, steamboat and Commercial Printing solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Blank Books on hand and made to order.
nov22 24 25 27

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
GREAT REDUCTION!

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER A HANDSOME LINE OF

FANCY SILKS AT $1 00 PER YARD,
FANCY SILKS AT $1 00 PER YARD,
FANCY SILKS AT $1 00 PER YARD,

ALSO, A REDUCTION IN BLANKETS.

FINE 10-4 BLANKETS AT $4 00.
FINE 10-4 BLANKETS AT $4 00.
FINE 10-4 BLANKETS AT $4 00.

SHAKER FLANNELS, WELCH FLANNELS, DONEL FLANNELS

CLOAK MANUFACTORY,

VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS,

OF PARIS DESIGNS, OPENED DAILY AND MADE TO ORDER.

MENKEN BROTHERS.

ILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
LUMBER, SHINGLES,
LATH, DOORS,
BLINDS, SASH,

Cheap a e cheapest. Orders from the country promptly filled.
W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,
nov22 3m Adams Street, Opposite Bradley Block.

AUCTION.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

—AND—

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Northeast Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

TRADE SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON

At 3 o'clock,

WE WILL SELL TO THE TRADE,

100 CASES FRESH

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Without Reserve, at our Salesroom.

☞ Goods open Monday for inspection.

Tenant Wanted

—FOR A—

RESIDENCE AND GARDEN,

NEAR THE CITY.

One of the most desirable residences, within three miles of the city, with a Large Garden, well supplied with every variety of stock for a Market Garden, Select Orchard, and ten or fifteen acres for field culture, can be had by a

GOOD TENANT.

Team, provender and utensils can be had with the place.

TO BUILDERS:

WANTED---A HOUSE BUILT.

On a lot near the city, to be paid for in some of the Handsomest Lots on Dunlap avenue, just outside the corporation line. Building and property on a strict business cash value.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
nov21 AUCTIONEERS.

EXTRA STOCK AND BUGGY SALE.

COL. JESSE FORREST HAVING SOLD OUT his Stables on Adams street, we will close out on

Tuesday Next, the 24th Inst.,

His Reserved Fine Stock, fifteen head; also, six Buggies and Harness. It is well-known that a Forrest will not own common stock. Lock sharp!
M. C. CAYCE & CO.,
nov22 3t Auctioneers.

$20,000 WORTH OF

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

SELL daily, at 2 o'clock, until closed out. Great Sacrifice! No Reserve! At the ARCADE, 300 Second street. Country Merchants, look sharp! M. C. CAYCE & CO.,
nov21 2t Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF

FINE FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION,

BY A. E. FRANKLAND,

No. 197 Main Street,

I WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 25th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 345 Main street, between Gayoso and Mc Call streets, SUPERIOR NEW FURNITURE, comprising Chamber Sets, in Oak, Walnut and Rosewood; Parlor Sets, in Reps, Brocatel and Damask; Marble Top and Mirrored Side boards, Bureaus, Washstands and Commodes, Wardrobes, Office Desks, Hat Racks, What-Nots, Etegns, Tetes, Lounges, Bedsteads, Wire and Tin Safes, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, and a full line of new First-class Furniture.

Also, a large lot of Metallic Burial Caskets, Cases and Coffins, with a full line of Undertakers' Trimmings, Hearse, Two Carriages, Three Furniture Wagons, Harness, etc., etc.

Sale without reserve, and continued daily until closed out. Terms, cash on delivery.
T. MAYFIELD, Receiver.
A. WALLACE, Auctioneer. nov22 4t

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct9 tf

To Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND PREPARED to make

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

On all Cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO., New York.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
266 Front Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LATE ARRIVALS OF

CLOTHING FOR THE TRADE!

JUST RECEIVED, LARGE LOTS OF
KERSEY,
JEANS,
SATINET and
CASSIMERE SUITS.

Which we are offering at from $4 50 to $10 per suit. Planters and Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock.

J. D. WILLIAMS, 327 Main Street.

FALL & WINTER OVERCOATS.

The Largest and Finest Stock ever in Memphis.
CHINCHILLA,
ELYSIAN,
CASTOR,
ESKIMO BEAVERS,
PILOT CLOTH, ETC.,

In Black, Brown, Blue and Mixed Colors, ranging in price from $15 to $50.

J. D. WILLIAMS, 327 Main Street.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

The Largest and Best Stock in the South,

To fit from three years old up, at
J. D. WILLIAMS, 327 Main Street.
nov15 1w

NOTICE.

MR. H. D. BULKLEY has become associated with the undersigned in the Agency of the Carolina Life Insurance Company for Tennessee and Central Alabama, to date from the 1st of November 1868. The style of the firm will hereafter be Bulkley, Ferguson & Privett.
H. M. FERGUSON,
nov21 1m J. N. PRIVETT.

Just Received and For Sale Low

150 KEGS and half barrels Spiced Pigs' Feet
25 half barrels Pickles,
20 tierces new Hams and Sugar Cured Shoulders,
20 barrels and half barrels Krout,
65 barrels Onions,
20 barrels Spare Ribs and Pigs' Tongues, etc., at
G. A. ECKERLY'S,
344 Front Street, bet. Union and Gayoso.
nov20 1w

Dentistry.

DR. N. M. SNEED, DENTIST has returned to Memphis, and again offers his professional services to the citizens of the city and surrounding country. Rooms at No. 345 Main street, four doors below Union street, over Lullman & Vienna's Gun Store. nov18 1m

ST. LOUIS.

JOSEPH M. O'SHEA,
SUCCESSOR TO J. D. SULLIVAN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 106 North Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., repaired with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Mr. C. D. SULLIVAN has charge of the Watch Department. sep9 3m

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS
SOMETHING NEW
HEAVY PLAIDS,
COTTON AND WOOLEN.
JEANS AND TWEEDS,
THE BEST STOCK IN MEMPHIS.
Osnabugs & Sheetings,
BIG STOCK.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHAWLS & CLOAKS,
NEW FASHIONS.
COTTON YARNS, ALL SIZES.

In short, one of the finest stocks assorted merchandise ever offered in Memphis, and which we offer

TO MERCHANTS ONLY,

For Cash or Short City Acceptance.
WM. R. MOORE & CO., 299 Main St.,
nov18 Next door North Peabody Hotel

BANKS AND BANKING

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF MEMPHIS.

Paid in Capital - - - $300,000 00

W. H. CHERRY, President.
AMOS WOODRUFF, Vice-Pres't.
H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.
J. J. FREEMAN, Ass't Cashier.

Directors:

A. J. WHITE, H. T. TOMLINSON,
A. T. LACEY, AMOS WOODRUFF,
H. A. PARTEE, J. E. MERRIMAN,
JOHN R. WATKINS, THOS R. SMITH,
W. H. CHERRY. oc7

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. GWYN,
F. S. DAVIS,
W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.;
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH
C. P. NORRIS.

F. S. DAVIS,
President.
C. P. NORRIS,
Vice-President.
sep1 tf

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street

MASONIC DIRECTORY

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. John Zent, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, corner Madison and Second. Moses Seelig, W. M.; C. Curtis, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. H. J. Lynn, W. M.; W. H. Batts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341, Meets 4th Friday of each month—at South Memphis Hall, corner of Madison and Second. George Mellersh, 32d.·. W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d.·. Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; S. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

CRETA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

HERMES AND MITHRAS Lodges meet in conjunction 4th Wednesday in every month. F. Mellersh, Secretary.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th. No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Crode, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

ODD-FELLOWS DIRECTORY

GAYOSO ENCAMPMENT, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets on the 1st and 3d Thursday nights of each month. J. H. McClure, C. P.; F. Mellersh, H. P.; Thomas Bacon, Scribe. je4

MEMPHIS LODGE, No. 6.—Meets every Tuesday night. F. Mellersh, N. G.; M. Pump, Secretary. au19

CHICKASAW LODGE, No. 8.—Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Dr. George W. Acree, N. G.; Thomas Bacon, Secretary. jy12

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Catholic.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 84 Adams street.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Linden street, corner of DeSoto, Very Rev. M. Rierdon, Pastor; Rev. Mr. Coll, Assistant. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7 and 8 a.m.; High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers at 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (German), Third street, corner of Market, Rev. Mr. Snider, Pastor. Mass on Sundays at 7:30 a.m.; High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers at 3 p.m.

Episcopal.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Mission School No. 1 on Shelby street at 4 p.m. Mission School No. 2 corner Clay and DeSoto streets, 4 p.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH, Second street, corner of Adams, George White, D.D., Rector. Services at 11 a.m and 7½ p.m. All the fasts and feasts of the Church are observed throughout the year by services, as presented by the Book of Common Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, corner of Mill and Fourth streets, Rev. J. J. Vaulx, Missionary in charge.

Lutheran.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 110 Main street Rev. G. M. Gotsch, D.D., Pastor.

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

CHELSEA BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at this Church at 11 a.m. and at 7½ p.m. Rev. Mr. Burton will preach. Sabbath School at 9½ p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 11 o'clock a.m.

TURLEY CHAPEL, corner Linden and Wellington streets. Sabbath school 3 p.m.; Preaching 4 p.m.

Cumberland Presbyterian.

FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Court street—Rev. I. C. Ransom, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9 a.m.

Christian.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Linden street, corner of Mulberry street, Rev. Mr. Cook, Pastor.

Congregational.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHURCH, Union street, between Third and Fourth streets, Rev Thomas E. Bliss, Pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a.m.; Public Worship at 11 a.m.; Evening service at 7:30.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Third street corner of Poplar. ——— pastor.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner of Main and Beal streets. Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, pastor.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a m.

Methodist.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. F. A. Mason, Pastor. Services held in the law court room, Greenlaw Building, at 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Second street, corner of Poplar. Alfred T. Mann, D. D., Pastor. Services 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school, 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street Sunday School at 9 a.m. Preaching at 10½ a.m. by Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a m.

Synagogues.

CONGREGATION OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, Main street, corner of Exchange street. Services every Friday evening at sunset, and Saturday morning at nine o'clock. Rev. Simon Tuska, rabbi.

CONGREGATION BETH EMMET, Monroe street corner of Second street. Kitterman, rabbi.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUE, DeSoto street, between Union and Monroe streets.

Gents' good Calf Boots $5 Gents' Clothing extra low. Gents' good white Knit Under-shirts and Drawers 75 cts J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's, No. 231 Main st. Great bargains in Hats.

FREE LUNCH daily at Raggio's, 15 Jefferson street. 1m

DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 230 Main street, open day and night. New pupils can begin any day in writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, etc., etc. tf

DR. CLOPTON is in the city, and may be consulted at the Overton Hotel. He treats Piles, Fistula, Strictures, Tumors, etc. Refers to many of the physicians of the city. He leaves on the 26th inst. tf

Herzog & Bro. in Clark's Marble Block, have the largest assortment of Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, in the city.

THE largest, best selected and cheapest stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at Walker Bros. & Co. 3t

CITY MATTERS.

DR. WM. J. BARBEE will preach at Linden street Christian Church to-day at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

WANTED, three influential, first-class dry goods salesmen. Best of reference required. None others need apply. Walker Bros. & Co. 3t

Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices, at Herzog & Bro. 294, Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

EMMETT SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 6 Madison street, has for sale City, County, and School Scrip, in amounts to suit tax payers. 2w

LECTURE.—Mr. J. W. Rogers, who was late a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church, will deliver a lecture at the Greenlaw Opera House to-night week, on the subject "Why am I a Catholic?"

THE GREAT TROT between the two fast nags of Memphis will be sure to come off on the 26th inst. Lots of fun and good sport may be looked for, and we understand a couple more matches have been made for the same day and occasion.

EAGLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, kept by Mr. John W. Voegeli, at No. 344 Main street, contains one of the largest, most complete and carefully selected stock of boots and shoes, fine and heavy, for men's, women's and children's wear. Call and examine the stock before going elsewhere.

GRAND SERVICES.—We learn that there will be grand musical services at St. Peter's Church to-day. In the morning at high mass Wels' grand mass in *C minor*, and at vesper, Millard's beautiful vesper service, will be performed.

THE FIRST FREEZE of the season occurred night before last. Ice stood in the gutter in shady places almost all day, and everything wore a wintry aspect—the sky, the streets, the park and the people—the latter looking especially blue.

MESSRS. BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO. are prepared to furnish, at the very shortest notice, steamboats, hotels, factories or private dwellings, with wood or coal in any quantity, or of any quality. Call at their office, corner South Court and Main streets, and leave your orders for fuel. 2t

THE following telegrams remain undelivered in the Western Union Telegraph office: V. H. Lindenberger, Geo. J Henry, Matthews, Judson & Co., Katzenbach, A. Hatchett, Leech & Carver, Edward White, Vinson & Donahue, J. H. Banks, F. Lane & Co., N. B. Phipps, Sawyer & Gibson.

Good 10-4 all wool white Blankets $4 50. Fine Breakfast shawls $1. All wool Flannels 25 cts. Good Opera Flannels, all colors, 50 cts. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's closing out sale, No. 231 Main street.

CATASTROPHE.—The interior of the Oil Works, at the head of Jefferson street, (the old United States Bonded warehouse,) at the Memphis and Charleston depot, fell in with a crash yesterday morning about 12 o'clock. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the damage done is of such a nature that it will soon be repaired, and the factory go ahead on the even tenor of its way.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.—We invite attention to our new Meat Store, No 189, Main street, between Poplar and Washington. The choicest of meats always on hand. Beef, pork, mutton, poultry, game and vegetables. Call and see us. Our assortment shall be second to none, both in prices and quality. Open on Monday, Nov. 23 1868.
L. SHILLING.

GRAND SUPPER AT THE PEABODY HOTEL.—This elegant entertainment will commence Tuesday night. It is for the benefit of the new and spacious church building going up on Second street. The ladies have made arrangements to make the supper the most unique and attractive ever given in this city. It will be a fitting opening of the magnificent hotel.

LUNCH!—MONSTER TURTLE!!—The Monroe Exchange, No. 35 Monroe street, will set a splendid lunch for its customers to-morrow (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. One of the great attractions on this occasion will be turtle soup, made from a monster turtle, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. The finest of wines and liquors at the bar, and the best of fresh beer on tap.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The well known firm of C. C. Cleaves & Co., No 283 Main street, are prepared for the fall trade with a large supply of medical, law and school books. Their stock of stationery is the cheapest and best in the city. Capt. Jim Hatcher is still with the house, and will take pleasure in waiting on friends and customers. Lawyers are particularly requested to call.

SIGN PAINTING.—Nothing so sets off a store, office or place of business, as a handsome, well painted, and artistic sign. Besides the mere telling the business or bringing a man's name before the people, it is an ornament. Messrs. Hook & LaGrill, Monroe street, between Main and Second street, are artists in this line and have made some of the most beautiful signs in the city. Those in need of such work should call on these gentlemen.

FILIBUSTERING.—The telegraph yesterday morning, with its usual veracity, told us about a filibustering expedition which was about starting from Memphis for Cuba. We have the best authority for stating that nothing of the sort is, or has been on the *tapis* here in Memphis. We are also informed that Gen. Forrest is spoken of in various quarters as connected with the movement. We understand that *point-blanc* offers have been made to Gen. Forrest to participate in such expeditions, but that he has refused all overtures, and has not mixed himself with the affair in any way.

OUR old and valued friend, Col. M. Magevney, Jr., having withdrawn from the firm of A. Vaccaro & Co., has united himself in business with Col. J. W. Rogan, formerly of the house of A. J. Roach & Co., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale grocery business at 320 Front street. With the energy, industry and business tact of these gentlemen, success awaits them, and none are more worthy of public patronage. They left last evening for the North and East to purchase a stock, and intend opening by December 1st. We wish them prosperity. The style of the firm will be Magevney & Rogan.

NORFOLK challenges the world to compete with her oysters in size and flavor. They are incomparable, and are to other oysters as Pompano are to other fish, or cream to milk. Messrs. D. Aste & Co., southwest corner of Union and Main streets, were the first to introduce them to the Memphis trade, for which the people ought to feel grateful. Messrs. Aste & Co. are continually receiving them; both in shell, kegs and cans, and offer them to the public wholesale or retail. They are also well fixed to get up an oyster supper at any time, and have one of the best of cooks. Those fond of a treat of that sort should not fail to pay them a visit.

Lynn Haven, Cherrystones, etc, Oysters, just arrived last night.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BENEVOLENT ORDER OF THE I. O. S. M., INGOMAR LODGE.—Under the daily development of distress in our city, it is deemed an absolute necessity to *revive* this ancient Order, the noble and generous deeds of which yet lives in the memory of thousands of our fellow beings. The committee appointed for this purpose on the 20th inst., by a large and enthusiastic meeting of the old members, earnestly urge our Brethren of the Order to be present at the final working reorganization, which will take place in the Hall of Cyrene Commandery, No 204 Front street, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 7 p m. By order of the COMMITTEE.

TERRIBLE FIRE.

City Stables Burned.

The Watchman Dangerously Injured.

Several Animals Burned to Death.

This morning about half-past twelve o'clock, the stables on Washington street above the market, near Fourth street, known as the City Stables, were set fire to, and in despite of the efforts of the Fire Department, burned to the ground.

At this hour it is impossible to give any of the particulars, more than that the Watchman, Edward O'Donnel, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, was terribly burned before any aid could reach him. All the stock, wagons and buggies in the stable were destroyed, with the exception of two mules and a horse.

O'Donnel was carried to the drug-store of Murrpy & Smith, and his burns, which are of a very serious nature, dressed. At the present writing he still lies there in horrible agony.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—Hans Margum, who has already made himself notorious by deeds of violence and blood, committed a deadly assault upon Chris Nagle last evening about 6 o'clock, on Poplar street. He drove a knife into the throat and cheek of Nagle, narrowly escaping the jugular vein. An eighth of an inch further and the knife would have severed the vital artery. Margum was arrested by officer Cullen and lodged in the First District Station House. He will have a hearing before 'Squire Millard to-morrow morning, and will, without doubt, be committed without bail.

COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR.

His Report for the Month of October, 1868.

An Interesting Statement.

We publish below the report of the County Tax Collector for the month of October. This statement is one of peculiar interest to our readers. Mr. McLean, the Tax Collector, has made his report as soon as it was possible to do so under the very heavy business pressing upon the office and with his assistants, Messrs. Wm. H Miller and Thos. Carroll, deserves a great deal of praise for his promptness. It will be seen that the collections have been heavier than ever before known. The amount yet uncollected will no doubt be liquidated by the 1st of January, when our county will be in comparatively easy circumstances:

"OFFICE OF STATE AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR, SHELBY COUNTY, TENN., MEMPHIS, TENN., NOV. 1, 1868.

"John Loague, Esq., County Court Clerk Shelby County:

"*Sir:* In accordance with the amended revenue law of the State of Tennessee, passed by the General Assembly on the 13th of March, 1868, which requires sworn statements of the amount of State and county taxes collected, and the amount outstanding, etc., to be filed by Collectors in their respective County Clerk's offices on the 1st days of November, December and January of each year, I have the honor to submit herewith the statement for Shelby county on this, 1st day of November, 1868. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM McLEAN,
"Tax Collector Shelby County."

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS BY WM McLEAN, STATE AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR FOR SHELBY COUNTY.

Total amount of Taxes: State tax, $179 270 61; County tax, $179,270 61; Railroad bond tax $86 624 06; Jail tax, $86 624 06. Grand total, $531,789 84. Of which the following amounts have been collected: State tax, $87,350 81; County tax, $94 605 98; Railroad tax, $42 744 99; Jail tax, $46,372 91; total $271,073 69; leaving $91,919 due on State; $84 664 63, County; $43,879 07, Railroad taxes. Total due, $260 716 15.
(Signed.) WM. McLEAN,
Tax Collector Shelby County.

THE SONS OF MALTA.

Revival of the Ancient and Honored Order.

On Friday evening last, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the old members of the ancient and honorable order of *Sons of Malta*, convened at the rooms of Mr. Sam Snock, near the Overton Hotel, Main street. Col. A H. Douglas was called to the chair, and in a few words explained the object of the convocation. Winter, he said, was rapidly approaching—indeed was already on us. The partial failure of the crops and other reasons had superinduced a sort of commercial and financial stagnation, and large numbers of the poor were in truly a pitiable condition. Something must be done to alleviate their wants, and he knew of no better way of doing so than waking up—resuscitating our ancient and honorable order, whose sole end and aim and object was the alleviation of human suffering and misery. He said "waking up," because the order was not dead, but merely sleeping. The order was founded upon the eternal principles of *Charity, Friendship* and *Truth*, and like these rocks upon which it is built, it, as its principles, is eternal.

After the address of Col. Douglas, committees were appointed to take the necessary steps toward the desired end of resuscitating and putting in working order the ancient institution, and the meeting adjourned. Yesterday the committees held a meeting and reported progress. The result is the advertisement which appears in another column.

We are sure that this bare announcement will send a thrill of joy to hundreds—yes, thousands of hearts in the community—apart from the poor and needy, who, in times gone by, had good cause to remember and bless the orders of the Sons of Malta—not that order that such perjured and forsworn creatures as those who furnished the so-called 'ritual' for sensational newspapers made it out to be, but the order which it proved itself to be by its daily and hourly action.

On Tuesday evening next, as will be seen by the published advertisement, there will be held a preliminary meeting to organize. All those who formerly belonged to the order, and who are now willing to assist in the building up anew of the noble system of charity which was formerly exemplified in its practical workings, are invited to attend and enroll their names. The meeting will be held in the rooms of Cyrene Commandery, (A. A. S. R. Masonry,) over 204, Front Row, at 7½ o'clock.

THE MARKETS.—The dark, cold and disagreeable weather kept the ladies—all except those who are strictly housekeepers—at home yesterday evening, and the markets wore, consequently, a rather forlorn and disconsolate appearance. The stalls were well supplied, however, with the usual articles of consumption, and at prices differing but little from last Saturday's, to-wit: Chickens, live, per pair, 70@90c; cleaned, 80c@$1. Ducks, live, 60@70c per pair. Turkeys, live, $1@1 40 each; cleaned, $1 25@1 50. Eggs, fresh country, 40c per dozen. Fresh country butter, 50c per pound. Beef, choice cuts of choice beef, 20c per pound; ordinary, 15@18c Mutton, same. Pork, same. Sausage meat, 20c. Head cheese, 20c. Tripe, 75c. Sweet potatoes, 85c@$1; Irish, 90c@$1. Apples, $1 25 per bushel. Cabbage, 10@15c per head. Tomatoes and green corn "escho." Fish were scarce, there being but one stand in Beal Street Market which had any fit to look at. Messrs. Wm. Yanakay & Co., at the corner stand on Beal street had some good "white" and other fish.

DECATUR AND ABERDEEN RAILROAD.—Major Green, of New Orleans, arrived in Decatur on Tuesday last, and with a competent corps of engineers and assistants, commenced a survey of the intended route of the proposed road from that point to Aberdeen. By this route, the distance between New Orleans and any of the points now reached from there over the N. O., Jackson and Great Northern road, will be shortened over a hundred miles. The road will be pushed forward to an early commencement and completion.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps for the Fall Trade The House of Goodbar & Gilliland Their Immense and Carefully Selected Stock.

Memphis has many large and enterprising dealers in the various branches of trade. Many of our wholesale houses would take rank among the first houses of any of the older cities. Their stocks are selected with that care and intelligence which are the usual accompaniments of capital gained in legitimate trade in this active business age when nothing but good commercial and financial ability could succeed against the active rivalries of the times. We point to these houses with a degree of pride. They are the bone and sinew of our commercial strength, and by affording the greatest advantages to retail dealers have attracted hither a trade which has given our city its growth, and which has been a source of fair profit to themselves as well as the hundreds of purchasers who would have sought more distant markets, at largely increased expense and great inconvenience.

Among those who have done much that is creditable to Memphis in this way, and afforded to purchasers all that liberality and enterprise could offer in any market, are Messrs. J. M. Goodbar & J. R. S. Gilliland, of No. 201 Main street, who have already purchased their third stock of fall goods, and whose immense storehouse is now replete with as well selected a stock as was ever offered in this market. Success has only stimulated them to increased exertions. When a purchaser enters their store, he feels at once that the proprietors of such a house are active, energetic business men; that they are in earnest; that they know the wants of the community in which they live, and are able to deal with customers in a liberal spirit. Mr. Goodbar has just returned from the East, where he has purchased in person a stock of boots, shoes, hats and caps, which we now advise our readers cannot be surpassed. Their stock, we aver, is one of the most complete ever brought to Memphis, and is exactly suited to this market They do an exclusive wholesale business. Dealers need no further information on this subject. They will scarcely leave the city without visiting this elegant establishment.

THE PASCHALL HOUSE.

A Quarrel Over the Booty.

A Lawsuit on Hand Among the Subscribers of Property.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Friday (whose statement about any person, or set of persons, who can be ever so remotely accused of the awful crime of being Southern or Democratic, must be taken with considerable margin,) has the following about the late "Paschall House Association." What is most remarkable in the affair, is the *Republican* of the same date does not have a word about these wonderful disclosures:

Mr. John King, well and favorably known to all lovers of mint juleps, brandy smashes and other American drinks, as the proprietor of King's saloon, under the Planters' House, has filed a petition in the Circuit court, setting forth some rather curious facts connected with the great "Paschall House Drawing." The petition is quite lengthy, and having been filed at a late hour yesterday afternoon, we are not able at present to give more than a brief synopsis of its contents.

It states that Alex. Kelsey, Dan Able and others, composed the "Paschall House Association;" that Philip S. Lanham was selected as the agent to dispose of the tickets and attend to the other part of the business, for which he was to receive a certain commission, and was guaranteed against all losses that might be met. It was agreed that all the tickets remaining unsold at the time of the drawing were to belong to the persons who had put in the property constituting the principal prizes, and the stockholder who withdrew his property before the drawing was to forfeit twenty-five per cent. of its value."

With this understanding Mr. King put in his house, worth $15,000. He states that the Paschall House was really worth only $100,000, and was put into the lottery as the first prize at $280,000; that the house of Dan Able at Memphis was worth $25 000, and was taken in at $60 000; the house on Eighth street, worth $5000, at $15,000; the house on Morgan street, worth $5000, at $15,000; the house on Chouteau avenue, worth $4000, at $10 000; the house No 716 Chesnut street, worth $3000, at $9000; the house No. 412 Morgan street, worth $5000, at $15 000; the Jefferson City house, worth $6000, at $18 000; the house No. 1545 Chesnut street, worth $15,000, at $18 000.

He further states that 70,000 tickets were sold at $350,000, and demands a statement from the agents and committee of the association, composed of Kelsey and Able. He estimates the outlay for advertising, etc., at $60,000, and asks for a statement of costs and expenses. He alleges that Kelsey & Co., received over $500,000, and demands that they be required to exhibit their accounts. He has received for his share $4100—$2600 in money and the balance in tickets, and as his house was drawn by the association, and he did not get as big a share as he thinks he was entitled to, he now objects to making a deed for the property, and repudiates the whole business as an illegal transaction.

To morrow we expect to give a fuller report of this remarkable lawsuit.

Herzog & Bro. are receiving new goods daily. Call at their new store, 294, Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

LADIES all go to inspect and buy from the largest and cheapest stock of Silks and fancy Dress Goods and Trimmings in the city. Walker Bros. & Co. 3t

NEGRO M. E. CHURCH.—Bishop Robt. Paine, of the M E Church South, has been holding a conference of the African Branch of that Church, at the North Memphis Methodist Church, for several days past. The Hon. Jno. W. Leftwich, Judge Swayne and Judge Morgan addressed them, on Friday, by express invitation. The conference adjourned yesterday. The *Christian Advocate* will publish their doings in its to-day's issue.

THE surviving members of the 154th (Senior) Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers of the late Confederate army, will this morning at 10½ o'clock, escort the remains of the late chaplain of the regiment—Rev. W. T. Heiskell—to the Charleston depot, where they will be embarked for Jackson for interment in the family grounds. The deceased will be remembered by many of our citizens as the son of the gifted Gen. W. T. Heiskell, and a young man as noted for his intellectual gifts as he was for a piety as sincere as it was genuine and practical. Loved, honored and revered as he was by his surviving comrades, the reinterment of the remains of Mr. Heiskell will revive the hearty regrets with which his death was greeted at the time of its occurrence.

REVENUE DECISIONS.—The following decisions have lately been made by Commissioner Rollins: The term "breadstuffs" is held to apply to flour, meal, shorts, etc, made from corn, wheat, rye and other grains, but does not include bread, crackers, or other products of bakers. The term "unmanufactured lumber" is held to apply to lumber in the rough, as it leaves the saw, including shingles, lathes and rough clapboards. Lumber which is planed, tongued, grooved or otherwise dressed, is not regarded as "unmanufactured," but is subject, under the act, to a tax on sales in excess of $1250 per quarter.

THE best light is made from the sunlight coal (non-explosive.) For lamps, halo shades, lard oil, pitch, resin, tinware, a superior article of axle grease, call at O. F. Prescott & Co., No. 40 Jefferson street. 3t

BANKRUPTS discharged November 20, 1868: Charles Michil, Edward Warburg, J. N. Forrest.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Object of the Fair and Festival.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

On Monday evening a fair and festival will be inaugurated at the Memphis Club Hall, and I desire to call the attention of the citizens of Memphis to the object of the entertainment, which is stated to be for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church, or rather to aid in paying the debt incurred by the purchase of Calvary Cemetery, which was bought by Rev. Father Riordan about two years since on what was then considered very favorable terms. The necessity for a new cemetery that should be worthy of our growing and populous city, was patent to many Catholics at that time, at whose request and that of Bishop Feehan, the eighty-one acres of land now forming Calvary Cemetery were secured. Ten thousand dollars of the purchase money has been paid, and $6200 has been expended for improvements, while the receipts up to the present time has been only $4800. About $4000 is due from parties who have purchased lots, which it is impossible to collect at the present time. On the 1st of January a $5000 payment on the cemetery has to be made, and the main object of the present fair and festival is to obtain funds to aid in making the payment. Father Riordan commenced operations as pastor of St. Patricks about three years since, and the result of his labor is most gratifying, and can be seen in the substantial Church edifice on Linden street, which has a very large congregation, and the fine cemetery on the Hernando road, which is growing more beautiful day by day, under the combined influence of nature and art, and will in a few years compare favorably with any "City of the Dead" in the Southwest. It is to be hoped that our citizens generally, and especially the Catholic portion of the community, will respond to this appeal and extend a helping hand to Father Riordan in his financial difficulties.
M.

NEW BOOKS.

THE TROTTING HORSES OF AMERICA, how to train and drive him, with reminiscences of the trotting turf; by HIRAM WOODRUFF; New York, J. B Ford & Co.

This work is without doubt, the greatest horse book ever issued. It is a compilation of a series of papers originally published in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.* The increasing demand for papers containing these sketches, and the inability of that journal to publish back numbers containing them, led to their collection and issuance in book form. Hiram Woodruff, the author, may be said to be the creator of our distinctively national animal—the trotting horse. It was he who, more than any other man or men, developed the wonderful capabilities of the horse for *speed in harness*, and who was not only the trainer and driver of the most remarkable heroes on the American turf, but was acknowledged to have had as much experience, and to know as much about the horse, as any other man in his calling. As a record of his experiences and as suggestions of his skill, the value of this work cannot be overrated, either to gentlemen owning horses, professional trainers and drivers, farmers, horse-raisers—in fact to every man who has drives or loves this noble animal It is written in a style that is attractive to the general reader, and should be read by all who desire to post themselves upon one of the most characteristic American development. The book is for sale in Memphis by Church & Co.

MOHUN: THE LAST DAYS OF LEE AND HIS PALADINS: Final memories of a Staff Officer serving in Virginia from the MSS. of Col. Surry, of Eagle' Nest; by JOHN ESTEN COOKE: New York, J. J. Huntington & Co.

This work is by the author of that best novel of the war, "Surrey of Eagle's Nest," and is, as its title indicates, a continuance, or rather a sequel, to that story. Southern readers are too well acquainted with Mr. Cooke's style, to make it necessary for us to describe it; for purity and easiness of diction, and freedom from bombast, it compares well with the best standard English authors. All who have read "Surrey of Eagle's Nest" know the brilliancy and beauty of his descriptive powers, which are even more strikingly illustrated than "Mohun" in some of the battle-scenes of which,—especially his cavalry fights,—we are carried away with the descriptions, and in fancy hear the ringing "Charge!" the battle shout—that terrible rebel yell which haunts the dreams of the Yankee soldier even now—we hear the sable clash, the bullet whistle, and the deep boom of the artillery. The grand and awful sights of thousands of men and horses commingled in deadly fray—the dust, the turmoil, and the ardor of battle are brought vividly before us. In every chapter of "Mohun," we feel that we are brought in close contact with the great leaders of our struggle for independence—with Stuart especially, that palladin, as brave and true as ever was a Roland, or any who followed Charlemagne or fell at Roncesvalles. As to the spirit which actuates the writer and shows through every paragraph, we will but quote his own words in the prologue: "I think of the past without bitterness. God decreed it—God, the all-wise and all-merciful, for his own purpose. I do not indulge any repinings or reflect with rancor upon the issues of the struggle. I prefer recalling the stirring adventure, the brave voices, the gallant faces; even in that tremendous drama of 1864 and '65 I can find something besides blood and tears—even then and there some sunshine."

"Mohun" is *the* novel that the war has produced, and as such, will be marked by everyone who reads it; which we recommend all of our friends to do. For sale by Cowperthait, Chapman & Co.

From Messrs. Church & Co., we have also received "Mildred," by Georgiana M. Craik, and the "Bramleighs of Bishop's Folley," in paper, which we have only had time to glance at.

SPECIAL attention is called to the immense stock of staple Dry Goods received by us during the week. Walker Bros & Co. 3t

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The Memorial Society of Nashville beg to inform the friends of the "Lost Cause," in Tennessee, and in all the Southern States, that they have purchased upon very liberal terms, four acres of the new Catholic Cemetery, adjoining Mt. Olive, to reinter the brave and honored Confederate soldiers, whose remains are now lying in the commons and fields of Davidson county. We hope all who are interested in this cause will send their contributions to the Treasurer, or to either of the following Committee:

Mrs. Jas. K. Polk,	Mrs F. G. Porter,
" M. P Maguire,	" J. French,
" Thos. Farrell,	" S. McG. Lindsley,
" Jno. Kirkman,	" Wm Clare,
" T. J. Harding,	" T. Creighead,
" Henri Weber,	" Wm. Evans,
" Thos. Menees,	" H. B. Buckner,
" G. Cunningham,	" John Overton.

Mrs FELICIA G. PORTER, Ch'm.
Mrs. H. B BUCKNER, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES OF CEMETERY.

Gen. Wm. B. Bate, Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, Mr. D. F. Carter, John Kirkman, Wm. H. Evans, M C. Cotton.

Papers throughout the South will please copy.

Best Prints 12 1-2 cts. Good Prints 8 1-2 cts, Best 4-4 Lonsdale Bleached Domestics 19 cts. Best 4-4 Brown Domestics 18 cts. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's, No. 231 Main st Extra bargains in Boots and Shoes.

READY MADE Clothing, men's and boys'. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth, at New York prices to merchants and dealers. Walker Bros & Co. 3t

THE NEW MEMPHIS.—A very small Saturday night house assembled last night to bid farewell to the Couldock's, and see Mr. Couldock in his great personification of "Louis XI." We have taken occasion twice before to speak of Mr. Couldock in this great role, in which he gives us the "King himself," and depicts to us *Louis le debonnaire* to the very life. Last night he equalled, if not excelled, his former acting, and was greeted frequently with storms of applause. He was once called before the curtain, and made a few humorous remarks, reflecting rather severely on the empty chairs.

COTTON.

It is Still King.

The Productive Capacity of the South.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

In all our history there has never been a time when the South could derive greater benefits from a correct knowledge of her condition and resources. I may be mistaken, but it occurs to me that our people are too prone to conclude that we are "ruined." Matters are bad enough, it is true; but not as desperate as our morbid fancies might color them

The condition of our industrial wealth may be a correct index of our past and future prosperity. The South produces the chief exports of the Union—cotton and tobacco. Let us look into one of these as shown to us in 1860 and 1868

The cotton crop had grown from 2,445,793 bales in 1849, to 5 196 944 bales in 1859—an increase of 110 per cent. The steady increase in production was always exceeded by the demand for consumption; and, to-day, cotton clothes more people than all other fabrics in the world. The crop of 1859-60, was the largest one ever made. Putting it at 5,000,000 bales, in round numbers, and at $50 per bale, it was worth the enormous sum of $250,000,000. Less than one million bales were consumed in the United States, while four millions sought foreign markets. This gave life and activity to the largest commerce on the ocean; the export trade being the basis of a still greater import trade. Its demand for the looms of England had become so great in 1857, that, according to the *London Economist*, three-fourths of the commerce of that Kingdom were based upon it, in its raw or its manufactured forms. More than anything else, it affected mining, manufacturing and commercial interests; for the constant conversion of it into different forms, sunk mines, built machinery, erected manufactures, built ships, and created marvels of wealth. As enormous as was the value of the cotton crop of '59-'60, much of it was unnecessarily lost to the producers. The South spent much of it in buying food which could have been raised at home. Then, again, the planter had to feed not only his *laboring* hands, but also the children. He had to clothe men, women and children, pay taxes on them, as property, pay doctor's bills, and lose all their time if they were sick. All these concomitants of slavery drew heavily on his cotton crop.

This year we may estimate the cotton crop at 2,000 000 bales, and the price $100 per bale. This will bring into the cotton States $200 000,000, or within one fifth as much money as when we produced 5 000 000 bales. Now let us look at the charges against these 2,000 000 bales, as compared with those against the 5,000,000—our largest crop. The planter no longer *owns* the negro; but the *labor* is still here, though lamentably inefficient. He hires the negro now, and feeds him. There his charges end. He does not clothe him; does not pay his taxes or doctor's bill, and does not lose his time in sickness. He does not feed or clothe his wife and children, or pay their taxes and doctor's bills, as formerly. But the difference does not end here. The South buys but little food from the North now. She *can* produce, and this year she *has* produced all she will need of food for man or beast. I have just returned from a trip of several hundred miles, on horseback, in some of the counties in Mississippi, and I have never known corn, peas, potatoes, etc., so abundant. Better still, there has never existed in that State such a determination to *husband* all its resources. I therefore conclude that *the present cotton crop of 2 000 000 bales will bring as much money to the South as did the enormous crop of our most abundant year, '59-'60* It is thus apparent that, except in its *efficiency*, the labor of the South has but little changed since 1860. We *then* had to *hire* our slaves—that is, their labor was *charged* with all the expenses just now enumerated. We *now* hire a portion of that same labor, but *without* these items of cost. For these and other reasons, I conclude that the South is not so badly "used up." Indeed, I am satisfied that, in one year more, with quiet and justice, she will enter upon a career of prosperity such as she never knew before. The bankrupt law has lifted a load of debt from the shoulders of her people; and they are now free for all new enterprises. We have all been too poor during the past two years to get much in debt, for nobody would trust us. This has been the salvation of all; for it has caused our people to do what they never did before—*live within themselves.* In past times, every cotton planter who made 50 or 100 bales of cotton belonged to a commission merchant in Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah or Charleston. He was a regular "bull," and would toss up his credit when and where he pleased. He "drew bills" on his coming crop," to buy more negroes to make more cotton, etc., etc. It was a round of indebtedness that had no visible ending; and the commission merchant generally had a "mortgage" on his land and negroes. This has greatly changed. The war and its exigencies have been the "bear;" and Southern credit has been "pulled down." In one year from this date, *the South will be less in debt than she has been in thirty years;* and her resources, just developing, will yield more wealth, annually, than she has ever reaped before. Just think of a country with less than eight million of whites and four million of blacks, producing not only all she requires for her own consumption, but also one single crop from which she may annually expect $200,000 000. In eighteen years the gold mines of California have produced but $70,000,000, yet here is a "ruined" country which will forever hereafter yield the vast sum of $200 000,000 every year, from cotton alone, to say nothing of her tobacco, rice and sugar. At this rate her cotton crop would pay off the national debt in fifteen years. Surely a country so favored by heaven has a brighter future.

In a late number of your paper I saw an estimate taken from the New York *Herald*, as to the cotton crop of Mississippi This estimate gives Georgia 830,000 and Mississippi 800,000 bales in 1868. In 1859-'60 Mississippi produced upward of 1,200,000 bales—nearly one-fourth of the largest crop ever raised. Why may she not produce the same relative proportion this year? Her lands are newer, her soil richer, and her labor is as efficient as that of Georgia. It may be reasonable to conclude that if she produced nearly one-fourth of the entire crop in 1860, she will do so this year. Estimating this crop at 2,000,000 bales, I place her proportion of it a one-fifth—say 400,000 bales. At $100 per bale, the crop will be worth $40,000,000! At least three-fourths of that—say 300,000 bales—will be raised between the Tennessee line and the line from Vicksburg to Meridian, yielding $30,000,000 to her citizens living in the Northern half of the State. All can see what an interest Memphis has in this, to say nothing of the crop raised in West Tennessee and Arkansas.

Can it be doubted that, in a year or two, the South will have abundant resources? What will she do with her millions of dollars yielded by her cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar? She can no longer buy negroes, and she will not expend one-half she has thrown away in years past. What will she do with her surplus wealth? She will devote much of it to developing still more her boundless resources. First, among all the modes to do this, and as the *basis* of progress and improvement, she will spend much of it in railroads, so as to *invite* population. Emigrants do not care to go to a wilderness. They seek the haunts of men, not of beasts; and they are naturally attracted to those sections of our country where are found leading lines of travel and communication with the world. The South will *complete* what she so well *began* before the war. She will construct railroads throughout her limits as the most feasible plan of inviting immigrants from other lands to settle among us. She knows that her lands are valuable or valueless according as they are near or remote from the great channels of travel and trade; and as these are now all she has, she will do that which the North has done to make *her* land profitable—build railroads in every direction. These will invite immigrants, and these will add to our population and wealth, and give us political power; *for numbers and wealth constitute the political power of the North today.* That North will soon find that our people have no dislike to honest men of any clime, if they will work with us to develop the varied resources of our country. Northern people will soon admit that our objections are confined to "carpet baggers," who do not come here to add to our wealth by honest industry, but who are seeking only "fat offices," which they would reach through the influence of the negroes, as they know white men will not thus trust them. A "carpet-bagger" never tills the soil. He never works as a mechanic. He never fills the honorable position of merchant or banker. He is a "waif," starting out from the North, not to *labor*, but to *plunder*; and his great ambition is to get an "office." For such men as these, who can reach office only by keeping up discord between the whites and blacks of the South, our people have no use. They are and ever will be repulsive in every sense; and the masses of the North will not be long in recognizing the justice of our dislike to such creatures. This will soon inaugurate *another* and a very *different* class of persons looking for homes in our sunny land; and *that* class will always be welcome. The era of truth and good feeling, and confidence, will soon be restored in the South; the mercenary and worthless adventurers will soon lose all influence with that class upon whose credulity and honesty they have so long imposed; and our heaven-favored land become the garden of the world, where all will learn, in the quiet and prosperity around them, how greatly our people have been misjudged.
J. T. TREZEVANT.
MEMPHIS, November 20, 1868.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Condensed Proceedings of Thursday, November 19th.

Senate.

NASHVILLE, November 19, 1868.—Senate met at 10 o'clock, Speaker Senter in the chair. Nineteen members answered to their names.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

By Mr. Eaton: A resolution that the Senate meet the House in joint convention at 11 a.m. to-morrow, to elect a Treasurer of the State.

On motion of Mr. Frierson, the words "and Secretary of State" were inserted in the resolution, and it was adopted as amended, under a suspension of the rules, and ordered to be transmitted to the House.

By Mr. Matthews: A resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the sinking fund and interest of such accounts of railroads as have received aid from the general Internal Improvement law of the State, and have unsettled accounts with the Treasurer; also authorizing the Comptroller to have such accounts closed up and settled accordingly. The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules, and ordered to be transmitted to the other House.

By Mr. Smith: Bill to incorporate the Southern Railroad Company. Passed first reading.

Senate joint resolution No. 18, in relation to the tax imposed on merchants which was laid over under the rules, was adopted.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 302: A bill for the relief of unfinished railroads in this State, providing for the issuance of State bonds to railroads as follows: Knoxville and Kentucky, $500 000; Knoxville and Carolina $500 000; Cincinnati and Cumberland Gap, $300,000; Southwestern, $500,000.

The following amendments to the bill were offered.

Mr. Henderson moved that $100,000 be appropriated to the Cleveland and Ducktown railroad. Lost.

Mr. Aldridge moved that $300,000 be appropriated to the Corinth and Hamburg railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Rogers moved that an appropriation of $1,000,000 be made to the Tennessee and Pacific railroad, provided that Roane county would give $500,000. Lost.

Mr. Smith moved that the bonds loaned the several railroads, be expended in this State for the building of the roads. Adopted.

Mr. Keith moved that an appropriation of $95,000 be made to the Cleveland and Ducktown Railroad, for the construction of bridges over the Ocoee river. Adopted.

The bill as amended then passed on its third reading and was ordered to be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Senate bill No. 299, regulating the sitting of the Supreme Court, passed on its second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

House.

The House was called to order at 10 a.m., Speaker Richards in the chair and a quorum present.

BANK OF TENNESSEE.

By Mr. Singletary: Resolution to appoint a committee of five to investigate the condition of the Bank of Tennessee, who shall report the amount of cash on hand, bonds, promissory notes and other assets, and all other information that will tend to a speedy settlement of the affairs of the institution. Adopted under suspension of the rules. The committee of last session was continued.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

528: To secure the payment of taxes on litigation. Referred back to Judiciary Committee.

530: To amend charter of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company. Bill passed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER INFORMALLY.

Senate bill 47: To incorporate the Reverside Classical and Scientific Institute. Laid upon the table.

House bill 162: To repeal an act restricting the navigation of the Big Hatchie river. Passed second reading and referred to Committee on Incorporations.

House bill 461: Prohibiting fishing in the Tennessee river, etc. Bill in lieu adopted and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bill for reconsideration of House bill 115: To create the office of Surveyor General. Motion to reconsider passed over informally.

Senate bill 222: For the benefit of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad. Motion to reconsider passed over informally.

House bill 354: To repeal the law granting the elective franchise to certain aliens. Motion to reconsider passed over informally.

House bill 500: To create Clay county. Motion to reconsider passed over informally.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

198: To incorporate Andrew College in Putnam county. Amended by providing that the Mayor of Lebanon shall be elected by the qualified voters of the city, and passed.

Adjourned to 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate bill incorporating the Tennessee Fidelity Insurance Company of Memphis, was rejected.

Senate joint resolution providing for a convention of both Houses on the 20th inst., to elect a Secretary of State and Treasurer, was concurred in.

Senate resolution to authorize the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State to employ counsel to defend the franchise law before the Supreme Court of the United States, was concurred in.

Senate resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the Sinking Fund and the interest accounts of such railroads as are indebted to the State, was concurred in.

Adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

Herzog & Bro. have removed to 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

JUDGE C. F. TRIGG.

A True Bill is Found Against Him by His Own Grand Jury.

The proceedings of the United States Court closed on Thursday at Nashville. The last business of the Court, says the *Banner*, was the indictment of Judge Trigg by his own Grand Jury. The document of "indictment" is published in full in the Nashville papers, and is signed by all the members of the jury and one A. B. Shankland, foreman, who, if we are rightly informed, is one of the bitterest of the bitter Radicals who infest Nashville. We have not room for it in full. The following, however, is the concluding paragraph:

We have witnessed from time to time, during our term of service, the proceedings of the Court, and have noted in the class of cases to which our attention has naturally been chiefly directed—those of a criminal character—an administration of justice, not leaning weakly to mercy, yet not leaning away from mercy, in which were exhibited these attributes which have caused the United States Courts of the District to be regarded by the people with such genuine and profound respect, as the very temple of justice; where, yet, may the poor, the humble and the ignorant look not vainly for sympathy and pity even from the hand compelled by inexorable law to smite.

The *Banner* says that Judge Trigg briefly acknowledged the unexpected compliment thus paid him, and thanked the jury for it. It winds up its account of the affair by saying: "The above document, coming as it does from unbiassed men of both political parties (as the names attached indicate), headed by one of the leading Radicals of Nashville, is certainly a testimonial of which Judge Trigg may very justly feel proud, both as a judicial officer and as a citizen."

Kerseys, Jeans, Linseys, Osnaburgs, Blankets and Shawls, at greatly reduced prices, at Herzog & Bro's. New Store, 294, Main street.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Yesterday was motion day in this court, and all motions on the docket were called and disposed of. The calendar for Monday is as follows:

1172 Schmidt vs Horan.
1184 Price vs Hunt.
1185 Sullivan vs Wetherbee.
1186 Holland vs Packer et ux.
1187 Tyler vs Hunt.
1188 Brooks, adm'r vs Allen.
1189 Simonds adm'x vs Ryan.
1190 Mitchell vs Perkins.
1191 Kures & Ryan vs Sullivan.
1192 Gallagher vs Mead.
1193 Coill vs Hawley.
1194 Creighton vs Musso.
1195 Evans vs Hunt.
1196 Speet vs Rawlings.
1198 Taylor vs Seilman. (Papers missing.)
1199 O'Neill vs O'Donnell.
1200 Welsh vs Scales.
1013 Carroll vs Carroll.
1033 Wolf & Co vs Nanson.
1130 Blackmore vs A. & M. S. S. Co.
1213 First Nat Bank vs Arnold et al.
1088 Glenn & Son vs Southall et al.
1163 Gleason vs Beecher.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Meets Monday morning, pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock. The cases set for trial on that day are as follows:

Nos. 1179, 1131, 1146, 1175, 1182, 1186, 1190, 1203, 1208, 1217, 1223, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253 1254 1255 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264 1265, 1266.

IMPORTANT CASE.—In the U. S District Court, for the Southern District of Ohio, a case recently came up, in which our townsman, Gen. Gideon J Pillow, is the complainant vs. Columbus B Guthrie, Judge Swayne gave a decision in favor of the defendant. The suit was brought by Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, to recover the value of 2000 bales of cotton; seized in the swamps near Helena, Arkansas, by Gen. Curtis, on the information of Guthrie.

OLD CLOTHING MADE NEW.—Thos H. Hunt & Co., No. 240 Second street, are prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, dying and scouring. They will make old clothes look as good as bran new, and that at a cost which, compared with new ones, is almost nothing. By a new process the original luster and shape of the garment is preserved in an astonishing manner. Gentlemen will consult economy by sending Hunt & Co. their old garments. 2t

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—This evening at ten o'clock there will be a general change of schedule on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, as follows: Eastward trains leave Memphis, Mail at 12:40 p.m.; Express 9 p.m.; Accommodation at 4:15 p.m.; Freight 6:35 p.m. The hours of arrival at Memphis are, Mail 12:45 p.m.; Express 11:10 p.m.; Accommodation 8:45 a.m.; Freight 7:50 a.m. The freight train leaving Memphis at 6:35 p.m. will be provided with a passenger coach, to be left at Germantown. The freight train arriving at Memphis 7:50 a.m. will return this coach. This arrangement is to accommodate business men who desire as much time as possible in Memphis.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Wade Hampton passed through the city yesterday en route for his home in South Carolina.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Ed. A. Garland, Esq., of the Water Valley *Eagle*. Mr. Garland is stopping at the Overton, and will remain in the city several days.

A large lot damaged Kid Gloves 75 cts. Good Corsets 75 cts. Look for cheap table. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's, Clay Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Monday Evening, November 23.—First Night of John Brougham's Great Sensation of LOTTERY OF LIFE, introducing the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Fulton Ferry, with full size Moving Ferry boat, Junk Shop, Burning Ship at Anchor, Brooklyn in the distance, and the characteristic Concert Saloon Scene.

SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

LECTURE

—BY—

Mr. J. W. Rogers,

LATE a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church, at the GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE,

Sunday Night, November 29, 1868.

SUBJECT: Why am I a Catholic?

Admission, 50 cents. nov22 1w

SUPPER AND FESTIVAL

—AT THE—

PEABODY HOTEL!

COMMENCING TUESDAY NIGHT,

For the Benefit of the New Tabernacle Church.

Tickets, 50 Cents, to be obtained at the Bookstores. nov22 3t

ST. PATRICK'S FESTIVAL.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH will be held at the

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,

Corner of Union and Second Streets,

Commencing Monday, November 23d.

Admission, Fifty Cents. nov20 4t

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

OF Huntsville, Alabama, may be consulted at the Overton Hotel from the 20th to the 25th of November. He treats with perfect success PILES, FISTULA, STRICTURES, Polypus Diseases of Females, etc.

Refers to the most intelligent physicians of the city and in every State South. Cured with or without the knife. nov17 tf

SUNDAY APPEAL.

THE SKATER.

The skater lightly laughs and glides,
Unknowing that beneath the ice
Whereon he carves his fair device,
A stiffened corpse in silence slides.

It glareth upward at his play;
Its cold, blue, rigid figures steal
Beneath the treadings of his heel;
It floats along and floats away.

He has not seen its horror pass;
His heart is blithe; the village hears
His distant laughter; he careers
In festive waltz athwart the glass.

We are the skaters, we who skim
The surface of Life's solemn flood,
And drive, with gladness in our blood,
And daring dance from brim to brim.

Our feet are swift, our faces burn,
Our hopes aspire like soaring birds;
The world takes courage from our words,
And sees the golden time return.

But ever near us, silent, cold,
Float those who bounded from the bank
With eager hearts, like us, and sank,
Because their feet were overbold.

They sank through breathing holes of vice,
Through treacherous shoals of unbelief;
They know not their despair and grief—
Their hearts and minds are turned to ice.

SIDE BY SIDE.

BY FANNY C. OSGOOD.

Side by side on the pillow soft
Two fair heads lie at rest;
While the mother heart broods tenderly
As a bird o'er its hidden nest;
And the low sun sends in lovingly
Its last warm beams from the West.

Side by side on the battle field,
While a wan moon pales in the sky,
Clad in the colors of North and South,
In dreamless sleep they lie;
And the distant cries of lonely bird
From the marshes float and die.

Side by side in the hospital
Two fair heads lie at rest;
While a mother murmurs amid her tears,
"Father, Thou knowest best!"
And the low sun shines in lovingly
Through the windows looking West.

Recklessness of Life.

Mr. Boyle, in his letters from the Mauritius, says: "It has happened more than once that a convicted felon has displayed the greatest disappointment at escaping capital punishment, when the alternative has been hard labor. Quite lately a man pleaded guilty to murder, purposely, to avoid all chance of such prolonged misery, but he was baffled. The case was brought in one of aggravated manslaughter, and the man was condemned to twenty years on the roads. As they were let out, a comrade, on finding himself certain of the gallows, crowed over the other whose sentence was to live and labor. A still stronger case happened just before I left Mauritius. A man who had hoped to be hung was bemourning his escape to another man, who was at work with him in the prison court. 'Well,' said the latter, 'go up to that police officer'— a hatchet was lying near the fellow so advised—'knock him on the head.' He snatched the hatchet up sooner than he could be observed and most terribly wounded the officer in the face before the latter could defend himself. I came away without hearing the result, whether the poor policeman died and the murderer consequently was hung: but I was told, if the former did recover, he must always be fearfully disfigured. It is said this recklessness of life has only sprung up since the gallows has superseded the guillotine—the mode of execution of course introduced by the French, and which was for some time continued under an English government. Will the reason given be guessed? By the English way of despatching him out of this world the criminal arrives in the other a whole man; by the French, maimed and mutilated, being headless, about which unbecoming appearance in Paris they have a most decided religious scruple.

A Revolution in Cotton Planting.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, November 18.

No doubt we are on the eve of an important change in the Georgia cotton culture. We published yesterday more than a three bale crop to the acre, very light land—and thirty bales to as many acres of same quality. This, at present prices, is a three hundred dollar crop to a single acre, and an average of a hundred dollars to each acre of a thirty-acre field, and this a good deal above the best cotton latitude of Georgia. Such results as these stimulate the universal feeling among planters in favor of small fields and thorough culture. Whoever lives a few years longer in Georgia will see five bales produced to the acre, and will learn that it is the kind of cotton planting which pays. As labor will gradually become the dearest element in cotton production, that is the one which must be chiefly economised, and the way to do it is to till a little land for large crops. We hear no other ideas among intelligent, reading planters.

Moreover, this is the policy which will bring Georgia lands into request. True, it will temporarily throw many thousand acres out of tillage, but practical results like these will tempt immigration and purchase. Multiply them and swell cotton productions far beyond its ancient limits under slavery, and we shall distance all competition and monopolize the cotton producing of the world. The South will grow in wealth and power, and cease to be the butt of ridicule and the victim of political persecution.

Pistol Practice Extraordinary.

For almost forty years past the United States has had the honor of possessing the Champion pistol shot of the world, one invincible man, who in all that time has been victorious in every one of the scores of matches in which he has been pitted against the crack shots of every civilized nation. The name of that man is familiar to every one—it is Capt. John Travis. His wonderful feats with his favorite weapon, the pistol, have never been equalled by any other man, and to recount them would be to write a history of his life, for very little of his life seems to have been lived out of range of a target. The events most familiar to public remembrance, however, have been his great match against the famous Capt. Paul, at St. Louis, in which shooting "off hand" while Paul used rests, and a pistol loaded with lead so as to be almost as heavy as a howitzer, he beat his antagonist by over four inches, "string measure," in twenty shots; his match with Suydam, in New York, shooting "at the word," when he struck the target forty times in succession, firing before the word one, or, in other words, within one second after being allowed to raise his pistol; his shooting the orange from a man's head near New Orleans; his putting a ball through a hat held by Blondin, when the latter was walking the rope across Niagara, while he was in the little Maid of the Mist steamer, far below; last, but not least his great match of pistol against shot-gun, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, in which he shot seven birds out of ten, from the trap, on a windy day, with the pistol. These are but specimen leaves from the book of his experience, and to-day, at the age of fifty-three years, he stands ready to repeat any and all of them. He offers to shoot backward against any other man's forward, to match a shot gun, to, in short, do almost anything which seems quite impossible to be done with a pistol.

JOSH BILLINGS IN BRIEF.

He that will foller good advice, iz a greater man than he that giveth it.

It iz human nature to err but devilish to brag on it.

Blessed iz he who haz a big pile and knows how to spread it.

The minds ov the young are easily trained; it iz hard work to git an old hop vine to travel a new pole.

I don't hanker after bad luck, but I had rather run the risk ov it than trust too much in the professions ov men.

Just in proportion that a man iz thankful to heaven, and hiz naber, just in that proportion iz he happy.

It is a dreadful fine thing to whip a young one jist enuff and not enny more. I take it that the spot iz lokated jist where their pride ends and their mad begins.

Blessed iz them who have no eye for a knot hole.

A man should learn tew be a good servant to himself before he iz fit to boss others.

The more exalted our stashun, the more conspikuous our virtews, just as a rich satin adds to the brilliancy ov a jewel.

Blessed are the single, for they can double at leisure.

If yu want tew learn a child to steal oats in the bundle make him beg out ov you every thing you give him.

There is nothing so diffikult fur the best ov us ez to get the approval ov our own conscience.

Blessed iz he who kan pocket abuse and feel that it iz no disgrace to be bit by a dog.

Punishment, tew hit the spot, should be few, but red hot.

Happyness consists in bein' perfektly satisfied with what we have got, and what we haint got.

Parliamentary Reports.

The following is from a book recently published in London: "I know no single profession that in the course of the past forty or fifty years has, considering its own numbers, produced a more distinguished group of men than the parliamentary reporters. Poetry, law, literature and science have all replenished their ranks from the gallery, and the names of most of these men are eloquent of genius. Take poetry. There are Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Thomas Noon Talfourd. These are the only poets that I can call to mind on the spur of the moment; but they represent a host in themselves. In the literature of art and science it is enough to refer to Mr. S. C. Hall, the editor of the Art Journal, and Dr. Forbes Winslow and Richard Lalor Sheil may stand as the representatives of oratory. It is in the law and the literature of imagination that we find the most distinguished names of parliamentary reporters. At the head of the list stands plain John Campbell, Lord High Chancellor; Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Talfourd stand by his side; and I could select more than one name from the present list of Judges in Westminister Hall to bracket with these. There are dozens of men at the bar who began their career in the Reporter's Gallery. In literature I need only refer to Charles Dickens, Shirely Brooks and W. H. Russell. Editors, the gallery has produced by the score; and several of these have attained the highest posts in their profession—the chairs of the *Times, Daily News, Morning Post, Morning Advertiser*, and, in its day, of the *Morning Chronicle*."

What is Man.

Almost everybody who keeps a "philosophy shop" feels called upon to give a definition of man. Sometimes a crying animals, then a talking one, or a biped without feathers. According to last accounts from authentic sources, he is a "development." On the authority of an old and little-read philosopher, to whom the world owes more than it thinks it does (that called *calomel* for instance,) and whose name is Paracelsus, we must dissent from all these definitions which do not define, and take the following, which appears in the "Letter to the Athenians, by Nurelrius Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombast of Hohenheim:

"Whatever hath a body is nothing but curdled smoke, wherein a particular predestination lyeth hid. And all things shall at last vanish like smoke. For that specific which doth coagulate hath power but a certain appointed time. The same must be understood of the coagulation; for all bodies shall pass away and vanish into nothing but smoke—they shall all end in a fume. This is the end of things corporeal both living and dead. * * * * *Man is a coagulated fume.*"

A coagulated fume! Think of that, vain man, nor ever again dare to put a "stove-pipe" on thy head.

The Swedish Arctic Expedition.

A brief note, addressed to the president of the Royal Society, Professor Nordenskiold, written at Kobbe Bay September 16, gives a few particulars of the Swedish Arctic Expedition. The highest latitude to which the party were able to navigate their steamers was 81° 9', where ice stopped them. This was the end of August; but a week later the sea was clear, and from one of the highest peaks of Parry Island "traces only of ice further northward" could be seen. The exploring steamer, after taking in coal, sent out for her use to Knobbe Bay, made again for the north, whether to pass a winter in the ice or not is at present uncertain. Meanwhile, the coal-ship returns to Sweden, bringing five of the exploring party, "with the rich geological, zoological and botanic collections" made during the first part of the voyage. It is probable, therefore, that in a few weeks we shall get full particulars of all that our enterprising rivals have discoverad and acquired since they crossed the Arctic Circle in July last.

The New Testament is already in course of publication in Japan, translated and edited by the American Missionaries. It bears the imprint of the Baptist Free Mission Society, and the title page and sundry sheets have been received at that office. The English and Japanese are printed in parallel columns and Roman type, an excellent arrangement, which will facilitate the mastery of both languages, enabling the natives to learn English, and foreigners Japanese. There is no sound in the Japanese tongue which represents either the letter *l* or *th*. The former is expressed by its substitute *r*, and the latter by *s*. The Mission asks for five hundred dollars to buy a new font of type.

—Vinegar made from sulphuric-acid, coloring matter and water, it is stated, can be tested in the following manner: Put a small quantity of the vinegar in a clear glass and add a few drops of the chloride of barium or the nitrate of baryta. If the liquid presents a cloudy appearance, it contains sulphuric-acid.

Hortense Schneider.

Here is a portrait of Hortense Schneider, the Paris prima donna, drawn by a Frankfort journalist, who is, evidently no admirer of hers: "M'lle Schneider, of whom so many Parisian *petite creves* are enamored, is a fat, waddling woman, with a short neck, a round, voluptuous face, a crooked, ugly nose, an exceedingly narrow forehead, and very fine bright eyes. There is absolutely nothing very attractive about her person, except those eyes. Her bust is too expansive, her waist at least three times as large as it ought to be, her hands and feet plebeian. When you meet her on the street you would not look at her; and yet, she is the queen of the French opera bouffe, because she can say nasty things in a ten times nastier manner than any other French actress. This woman, with her lascivious glances and inuendoes, has done more to demoralize the French stage than all the wretched little plays which are performed at the lowest suburban theaters. Her popularity has brought riches to her. She is wealthier than any of the celebrated prime donne of the Italian opera. Her demands of salary are perfectly monstrous. She receives more money for singing for two hours than Henrietta Sontag, thirty-five years ago, received for singing six nights in the week; and yet she is neither good looking, nor even a passable cantatrice; and her whole theatrical capital is a skill in doing things at which every honest woman would blush."

The manufacture of Manilla cigars is conducted by females under a system differing materially from that employed in the United States. The tobacco passes through a dozen hands. After the filling and wrappers are assorted, one set of girls select the filling and arrange it in proper order, another set trim the wrappers, a third roll the wrapper about the filling, while a fourth stand by with their fingers in a pot containing paste or mucilage manufactured from a plant that grows in luxuriance on the island. At the proper time the paster, with a dexterous wipe, applies the gummy substance to the edge of the leaf, and the operator, by a peculiar twist of the wrist, brings the edge down upon the cigar, and casts it into a basket upon the opposite side of the table. There are eight manufactories in Manilla, employing twenty-five thousand women and girls, whose wages average seven cents per day.

—Spanish industry, according to the returns of 1860, comprised 13,471 manufacturers, 333,284 tradesmen, 665,651 artisans in trades, 154,200 factory operatives, 23,358 miners, and 5066 hands on railroads, etc. Agriculture employed about 2,354,100 daily laborers.

At the commencement of 1867, Spain had only 675 miles of railroad in operation. Her canals make 94 miles. Her seaports are 117 in number, and her merchant marine possesses 4613 port vessels of 401,207 aggregrate tonnage. In 1863, Spanish importation represented a value of 1,896 millions of reals, and its exportation a value of 1219 millions.

The Electoral College of each State is empowered to fill vacancies in its body, whether the vacancies occur by death, absence or resignation. It has not unfrequently happened that at the meeting of an Electoral College cases of absence have occurred from motives of personal conscience or otherwise, and at such times those present have selected substitutes for the absentees. Usually, though not always, the vote of each State has been unanimous. Of late years, any elector desiring to vote for a candidate other than the one supported by his colleagues, has the legal right to do so.

—A colored barber in Pescadero, Cal., employs Spaniards to dig angle worms at two cents a dozen, which he sells to trout fishers at $2 a pound, thus making a very nice little speculation.

—The donations to literary institutions in the United States during the last five years amount to $15,212,500. This does not include the appropriations from State legislatures. Of this amount $210,000 were donated to libraries.

—The area of British India is 947,292 square miles, and the population 143,585,789.

—It is said Yale College owns $1,865,000 worth of property.

—The gross assets of the thirty Insurance companies in Rhode Island amounts to $66,522,078.

—The millers of Milwaukie manufactured 546,000 barrels of flour last year

CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1837,

PROCTOR & GAMBLE

CINCINNATI.

SOAP, CANDLES. OILS,

Starch, Toilet Soaps, Refiners of Lard.

☞ Candles SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT. Send for Price List. oc22 3m

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAMS

DUBOIS & AUGUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES

47 Race Street, Cincinnati.

sep9 3m

E. O. HURD. BURCKHARDT & CO.

E. O. HURD & CO.,

Cotton Commission Merchants

No. 101 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Orders for Goods solicited. sep6 1y

St. Louis Hotel,

NEW ORLEANS.

THIS highly popular Hotel will again be opened to the traveling public

On the 1st of December.

The undersigned will exert his best endeavors to give its patrons the high satisfaction which has always sustained it. Families and others proposing to visit New Orleans can secure accommodations in advance by addressing

W. A. HURD, Manager.

Or O. E. HALL, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. oc25 2m

Executor's Sale.

PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

WILL be sold at public outcry, at Como, Miss., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, that valuable plantation of 640 acres, more or less, known as the Stovall Place, adjoining Austin Pasley's, about two miles from the railroad. Has the usual improvements, and located on Senatobia creek. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Parties desiring to examine the place are referred to Mrs. Austin Pasley; postoffice, Como.

THOS. P. STOVALL, Executor of Pleasant Stovall, deceased.

nov6 tds

R. BRANDON.

Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods.

COAL, Lard and Lubricating Oils. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to by competent workmen. 258 Front street, near Madison, opp. Steamboat Landing. nov18daw

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, November 21, 1868. }

FINANCE.

More liberal offerings of exchange characterised the money market to-day, and the counter demand has not fallen off. Rates are steady at ⅛@¼ discount buying. Selling at par. New Orleans bills are bought at ⅛@½ discount, and sold at par to ⅛ discount.

In anticipation of an active cotton market next week, our banks are not loaning on collaterals as liberally as they did early in the week, but call loans can still be effected on first class security at the usual rates of interest.

Gold in New York opened to-day at 134⅜ and closed at 134⅜.

Exchange remained steady throughout at yesterday's quotations. Stocks declined during the day. Erie opened at 43⅜ and closed at 40⅜. New York Central fell from 125 at the opening to 122¼ at the close.

Gold transactions in this market were very light. Buying at New York quotations, and selling at 1@2c advance.

City Bonds are inclined to be dull. In the absence of sales we quote them nominally, 51½@52½c as to amount and character of the bond. Plain are held at the outside quotation, while Paving bonds could, we think, be bought at 51½c.

City Scrip is very firm. A sale of $5000 occurred between bankers last evening at 83c, but 84c could be realised to-day on any amount, say from $5000 to $10,000. Tax-payers are accommodated at 86@88c.

Of County Warrants we could learn but little to-day. Holders are generally firm at 74@75c, but buyers do not take hold. Tax-payers find it hard to buy under 75@77c.

Police Scrip is scarce. A lot of $600 was offered to-day at 90c. Brokers sell at 95c.

School Scrip is scarce and nominal.

The report of Wm. McLean, Esq., County Tax Collector, will be found in another column. Mr. McLean has proven himself an energetic and faithful officer, and his report reflects credit not only upon himself, but upon Messrs. Miller and Carroll, his clerks. We call the especial attention of our readers to the report, which shows the collections to have been large—larger than ever made by the county to the same date in any previous fiscal year.

A Montreal banker has got up an original scheme for ridding Canada of the American silver, which is regarded as a nuisance there. He proposes to buy up and export $2,000,000 of it, if the merchants and shopkeepers of Canada will each contribute $1 per week for forty weeks toward the expense. American silver is at a discount of 4 per cent. at the banks in Canada, and though there have been several attempts to get it circulated at a discount, the competition of trade makes it pass with the traders at nearly par, so that the shopkeepers lose the 4 per cent. The proposition is to buy it in at 2½ per cent. discount to the amount of $50,000 per week, and export it, the conditions of the subscription being that $50,000 per week shall be shipped out of the country for forty weeks, the public each week to be furnished with the receipts of the bank and express company through which the shipments are to be made. The case is presented to the shopkeepers, who receive, say $400 per week in American silver, on which they lose now nearly 4 per cent., as follows: The loss on this $400 is now $16 per week. If the Montreal banker begins to buy up $50,000 per week, at 2½ discount, it will soon appreciate the silver to that discount instead of 4 per cent., and thus be a saving of 6 per cent. per week. It is held by the advocates of the scheme that the rate of discount would continue to decrease as the exporting went on, until the surplus was altogether removed. The balance remaining would then be only a convenience, and not a nuisance, as at present.

COTTON.

In the Liverpool market at the opening to-day the demand was good, and prices tending upwards; Uplands, 10⅞d; Orleans, 11d. Sales 15,000 bales. No further dispatches received, owing to interruption along the Newfoundland wires, until after business hours, when that market was quoted buoyant, with sales of 20 000 bales; Uplands, 10⅞@11d; Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The New York market opened quiet but steady, with Middlings, 24½c; Mobile, 24¾c; Orleans, 25c. At noon it was quiet but firm, and at the close was very firm, with holders asking higher rates, but quotations unchanged. Demand light. Sales 1700 bales. Week's sales, 25,000 bales. Week's receipts, 8000 bales. Gross, 22,800 bales. Exports since September 1st, 66,625 bales. Stock, 25,000 bales. Receipts at all United States ports for the week, 74,000 bales. The New Orleans market was firm at the opening, with a fair demand at 23c for Middlings; and at 2:30 p.m. was firm—holders asking an advance of ¼c. Sales, 3000 bales. Our market was no better than on yesterday—on the contrary there was more disposition to sell among holders, and all the large tables upon the market were closed out. The inquiry was active, but all orders seem to be limited. Among the sales were 201 bales Good Ordinary at 21⅜@21½c, 54 at 21½c; 46 bales Low Middlings at 22c, 100 at 22c, 77 at 22c, 525 at 22c, 330 at 22c, 815 at 22c; 63 bales Middlings at 22½c; 20 bales Strict Middlings at 22¾c, 10 at 22⅞c, 7 at 23c, 10 at 23c; 21 bales Strict to Good Middlings, 23½c. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	21 @—
Good Ordinary	21¾@—
Low Middlings	22 @—
Middlings	22¼@22¾
Strict Middlings	22¾@23
Good Middlings	23¼@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, November 21, 1868. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	2,201	
Received previously	77,938	80 139
		80,186
Exported to-day	474	
Exported previously	65,158	65,132
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		14,554
Week's Receipts		11,105
Week's Exports		6,271

It will be seen by the above list of sales that the largest tables of the season have changed hands to-day. The list of 330 bales was sold by Dillard, Pinson & Co., while that of 525 bales was sold by Williamson, Hill & Co. Col. J. A. Bridgeland purchased Guy, McClelland & Co.'s table of 825 bales. This is by far the largest table sold this year by any house in this city, and is the first purchase made by Col. B. this season.

TRADE.

Business to-day was fair, and prices have undergone no change since yesterday.

The returns of the whole oil region of Pennsylvania, show a product for October of 340,813 barrels; for the last day, 11,113 barrels—a reduction of 1414 barrels upon the last day of the previous month. From the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1868, the aggregate yield was 3,000,000 barrels—with nearly double the number of new wells—an increase of only about 10 per cent. upon last year's product. During this period of ten months, the shipments to foreign countries have increased 50 per cent. upon last year's; while the stocks on hand in Europe aggregate no more, showing a greatly increased consumption there. Meantime, the whole stock on hand here is only 266,000 barrels, against 666 000 (or 400,000 less than) the same time last year. The price averages $4 per barrel, against $2 50 last year.

The number of new wells being drilled is 435, against 255 the same time a year ago, and of these 213 are at Pleasantville, where there are already about 100 producing wells—the whole yielding daily about 2000 barrels. It is estimated that there are about 1000 wells in operation in the whole region, averaging only 10 to 12 barrels each, daily.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—Large stock and market dull at $2 75@5 per barrel, as to quality.

BEANS—Stock of Navy is fair. Dull at $3 75 @4 per bushel.

BRAN—Good supply. Selling on levee at $23 From store, $25@2-.

BAGGING—Good stock and dull; 1¾ lb Kentucky, 16½@17c; 2 lb. Kentucky, 22½@23c; India, nominally, 26c.

BACON—The market is poorly supplied, and prices weak under small jobbing demand. Clear Sides, 18½@19c; Shoulders, 14¼@14½c; Breakfast Bacon 19@20c. Plain Canvassed Hams 16½@17c. Plain Smoked Hams 15@16c. Sugar Cured Canvassed 18@19c. All hams are dull.

BULK MEATS—We have but little in market, with demand increasing. Clear bulk sides, 16@16½c; Shoulders, 11¾@12c.

BUTTER—Market dull. Choice Western in tubs 38@40c. Roll, 40@42c. Goshen, 45@45c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 30@32c.

CABBAGE—Stock large. We quote at $12@15 per crate; $10@12 per hogshead; $8@9 per 100.

CHEESE—Fair stock and demand. Factory 18@18½c; E. D 18@18½c; W. R. 17¼@17½c.

COFFEE—Stock very good and prices firm Rio, 21¾@26½c for fair to choice; Java, 36@40c

CORNMEAL—Market dull. Light weight. $4 10. Full weight, $4 50@4 60 in lots; $4 75 by single barrel from store.

CORN—Stock moderate and prices irregular Shelled on levee, 75c. In store, 80@85c. Ear, 70@75c.

CHICKENS—Good supply and dull at $4 00@4 50

CATTLE—The supply is fully equal to the demand. Choice beeves, 5@6c; second quality, 4@4½c; Inferior 2@3c, dressed 4@9c.

DUCKS—Light supply; $4 50@5 per dozen.

EGGS—Stock light. Limed, 30c; fresh, 35c.

FLOUR—Market dull and stock large. Fine to choice family brands, $5@12.

GREASE—Fair demand at 7½@9c.

GAME—Venison, 6@8c around; saddles, 12@14c. Wild Turkeys, $12@15. Wild Geese, $9@1.. Ducks, $1 50@2 25. Quails, $2@2 25. Squirrels, $1 50@1 75.

HAY—Stock of inferior large. Choice scarce. We quote at $22@24 on levee; $25@26 in store.

HIDES—Good demand. Green, 9c; green salt, 10@11c; dry salt, 18c; dry flint, 22c.

HOGS—Stock fully equal to the demand. Selling at 7@9c gross. Dressed hogs, 12@12½c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand with fair demand. Selling at 7½@7½c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Stock fair. Kegs, 19@20c; tierces 16@16½c; tub, 17@18c.

LIME—Fair stock and demand. Cape and Alabama $1 75@2; Eureka $2@2 25.

MESS PORK—Stock improving. Old Mess held at $9 in a small way. New, on levee, $26 50. From store $27.

MOLASSES—Stock improving. We quote fair to choice Louisianas, in barrels, 70@82½c. Half barrels, 72½@85c; 10 gallon kegs, $9@1-.

MACKEREL—New kits No.1, $2 75@2 90; No 2, $1 55@2 70; No. 3, $2 35@2 50.

NAILS—Prices steady; rates, $5 25@5 40.

OATS—We have no change to report. Stock ample. Held on levee at 60@62c and at 64@65c from store.

OILS—Coal oil, 35@40c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75, linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Few in market. We quote at $5 25@5 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Stock very large. Northern Neshannocks, $2 25@2 50 per barrel. Peachblows $2 75@3. Sweet Potatoes in bulk, 60@65c.

PIGS FEET—Several lots received. Kegs, $3@3 25.

RICE—Fair stock. New Carolina, 11@12c; Louisiana, 9@10c.

ROPE—No demand—nominally 8@10c per lb.

SUGAR—Prices are weak but not quotably lower. New crop Louisiana, 13¾@16½c for prime to choice; Island sugars, 14@15½c; coffee sugars, 15@17c.

SALT—Good stock; 280 lbs. bbls., $3 10@3 25. Liverpool sack coarse $2 60 on levee in lots; $2 75 @3 from store. Fine $2 90 on levee; $3 25 from store by single sack.

SHEEP—Very little demand. Held at $2@5 per head. Dressed, 5@8c.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TURKEYS—Good supply at $12@15 per dozen.

TURNIPS—Large supply. Selling at $1 25@1 50 per barrel.

TOBACCO—Market firm and demand fair.

TALLOW—Fair demand at 10@11c.

WHISKY—Prices are as low as in any other market. We quote common at 70@80c. Highwines $1 05. Tuttle in Bourbon $1 05@1 25. Bourbon, $1@3 50. Genuine Robinson county $2@3 50.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Line. For New Orleans.
LOUISVILLE..........J. A. Lusk master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
no22 1t

For New Orleans, Vicksburg, Natchez and the Bends.
VIRGINIA..........Holcraft, Master
This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above
MONDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent, 2½6 Front street.
nov22 2t

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MAGENTA..........Hicks Master
This Mammoth freight steamer will leave as above on
WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight only apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
nov27 4t

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MAGENTA..........Hicks Master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.
MART WALT & CO., Agents, 272 Front street.
nov22 4t

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MAGENTA..........Hicks Master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above
WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, No. 291 Front street.
nov22 4t

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—U. S. Mail Line.
BELLE MEMPHIS..........Crane, Master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.
FLEM CALVERT, Sup't.
nov22 2t

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company. For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
DARLING..........Lew Kates master
This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave
TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents, No. 12 Jefferson street.
nov22 3t

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet
OZARK..........H. Blasdell, Master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above, on
MONDAY, 23d inst. at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent, 304 Front st. Mosby Block.
nov20 3t

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co.
LIBERTY NO. 2..........James Rice master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 24th inst. at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.
nov22 3t

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co.
LIBERTY No. 2..........James Rice master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, No. 291 Front street.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. nov22 3t

Regular Memphis and White River Packet.
DES ARC..........John D. Elliott master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
MONDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents, No. 5 Jefferson street.
Dave Hukill, Passenger Agent. nov21 3t

FOR HALE'S POINT.

Memphis and Hale's Point Packet.
For Randolph, Fulton, Osceola and Hale's Point.
The Sidewheel Passenger Packet
MYRTIE..........Captain W. C. Hardwick
John Fenwick, Clerk,
WILL leave Memphis as above every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing Wednesday, November 25th, and will remain permanently in the trade, and by strict attention to business trusts to receive the patronage of shippers.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
nov23 tf

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.
For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,
SAINT FRANCIS,
Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk
WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and EVERY TUESDAY THEREAFTER.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, No 7½ Madison street.
nov19 tf

THE WEEKLY PANOLA STAR,

IS PUBLISHED IN A SECTION OF COUNtry entirely tributary to Memphis, and has a circulation unsurpassed by any other medium of that kind in North Mississippi. Merchants and business men generally will find it to their advantage to advertise in the STAR.

Address PANOLA STAR, Panola, Miss.

eod

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, November 22.—Weather unsettled with occasional glimpses of sunshine, but with more appearance of snow than anything else.

The river is falling steadily at this point with plenty of water to Cairo, and not less than 10 feet on the bar at President's Island. The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 18th reports the Arkansas rising, but later advices by telegraph report a decline. We have no material change to report in White river. The latest news from the Ohio and Upper Mississippi will be found in our telegraphic columns.

Arrivals.

Steamer Marble City, St Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Lady Gay, St. Louis.
" Julia, Vicksburg.

Departures.

Steamer Marble City, St. Louis.
" Julia, St. Louis.
" Clifton, Cincinnati.
" Louisa, Evansville.
" Linton, Hales' Point.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" Lady Gay, New Orleans.
" Commercial, White river.

In Port.

Mayflower, Will S. Hays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clifton left last night for Cincinnati with 715 bales of cotton.

The Louisa left for Evansville with 400 bales.

The Lady Gay passed down yesterday She got 600 bales of cotton for New Orleans.

The Will S. Hays will get away for Cincinnati with 600 bales, this morning early.

The Mayflower burst a cylinder, and was compelled to lay over. Capt. John Davis made every effort to secure a boat to take his trip, but, failing to do so, was compelled to send out the Commercial—consequently there was no Vicksburg packet. No one regrets the necessity of this step more than Capt Davis, who assures us that on next Saturday the Commercial will resume her place in the Vicksburg trade, not again to leave it.

The Hesper and Linton left for Halle's Point, and it will be seen by reference to another column that Capt. Bill Hardwick will put the Myrtle in the trade on Wednesday next.

Gen. Wade Hampton went down on the Lady Gay yesterday to his plantation.

The towboats Argosy and Kellogg passed down yesterday.

The Magenta will be in to leave for New Orleans on Wednesday next. Capt. Frank Hicks commands.

The elegant U. S. mail packet, Liberty, leaves on Tuesday for White river.

The fine steamer Belle Memphis, Capt. Crane, will back out to-morrow for Cairo and St. Louis. She makes all railroad connections.

The Louisville, Capt. Lusk, leaves the Star wharfboat to-day at 5 p.m. for New Orleans and the bends.

The new Jackson recently sunk in Flint river was comparatively a new boat. She was built at Columbus, Ga., less than two years ago at a cost of $25,000, and was not insured.

The Virginia, Capt. Holcroft, will pass down to-morrow for New Orleans and way points.

The new St. Francis will be here to-night and leave for St. Francis river on Tuesday.

The independent steamer Des Arc, Capt. John Elliott, leaves on Monday for White river. Jos. Elliott and Matt Glass are her clerks.

The United States Mail packet Ozark, Capt. Blasdell, leaves to-morrow for Pine Bluff and all way points on the Arkansas. She connects with packets for Little Rock and Fort Smith.

By a card published by Capt. Wheat, of the J. D. Perry, we learn that vessel stands A 1 with the New Orleans Insurance companies.

The Darling, Capt. Kates, leaves Tuesday for Cincinnati.

The Lady Gay had a splendid trip—one of the best of the season. She came out of St. Louis with 93 cabin passengers and left here with 140, besides 21 children.

Capt. John Davis returned yesterday from a visit to Arkansas, on the Mayflower. He reports the Guidon doing a splendid business in the Pine Bluff trade.

The flags of the steamers at Louisville were displayed at half mast on Thursday, in respect to the memory of Capt. Alex. R. Irwin, recently of the Nick Longworth. The first boat he commanded was the Levant, which was lost on his first trip with her. He afterward commanded, in the order named, the James Madison, Albatross, J. M. Niles and N. W. Thomas. He next became connected with the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, about 1856 or 1857, and remained in this trade, in command of the Nebraska and Belfast, until the breaking out of the war, when he took command of the Dove, and remained on her during the war The last boat he commanded was the Nick Longworth.

The Kate Kinney, so long aground at Hat Island, has succeeded in getting off.

The W. R. Arthur, after resting on the marine docks at St. Louis for several weeks, is again afloat.

The Stonewall is loading at St. Louis in the "Missouri River Line," for New Orleans.

The J. N. McCullough, sunk near Madison, is lying across the channel, heading toward the Kentucky shore, with the water within about one foot of her hurricane roof. She is sunk almost in the exact spot where the Nannie Byers was sunk by a collision with the C. E. Hillman, some years ago. The McCullough was a large side-wheel steamer of 395 tons burden, customhouse measurement, and was built at Pittsburg in 1867, at a cost of $60 000, and at the time of the disaster was valued at about $50 000. She was owned by Capt. Geo. D. Moore, her commander, Dan Moore, her clerk, and Andrew Ackley, of Pittsburg, and was insured for $5000 each in the following companies: Western, Monongahela, Citizens', Merchant's and Manufacturers', Pittsburg, People's and Allegheny.

From Mr John Donaho we learn that Capts. Vincent and Claycomb have purchased the steamer Spray for the Memphis and Pine Bluff trade.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday says:

The new Arkansas river packet Cheyenne leaves this day for the Arkansas river with the veteran Capt. John Kyle in command, and Capt. Sam. B. Hempstead, Old "Iron Duke," as chief clerk, offering superior inducements to passengers and shippers going South.

The Robert Burns made her appearance at the wharf yesterday, for the first time in one year. She will follow the Swallow to New Orleans.

The Decatur, Ala., *Republican* of Wednesday says:

Yesterday was a proud day for Decatur. The first steamboat, since the war, was launched from the ship yard—the Ida. Well may our citizens be proud of the enterprising spirit that prompted our worthy townsman, Capt. Mat. Todd, to such an undertaking. The Ida—named complimentary to a beautiful and accomplished young lady, Miss Ida Harris, of Limestone county—is one of the handsomest and staunchest boats that ever floated on the blue waters of the Tennessee.

The Mobile *Register* says: "Saturday evening last the new Railroader, lately being built by Tom Murray, at Brown' Mills, for the Montgomery Railroad Company, was successfully launched. Everything, we learn, worked like a charm, not a single hitch occurring in the arrangements. Quite a crowd were present, many of whom were on board, including twenty-five or thirty ladies, when the shores were knocked away and the lashings cut, a beautiful wreath of roses swinging from the stem as she glided into her watery home. We hear it whispered that this craft is to be honored with the name of one of Mobile's most distinguished daughters, being the second boat built here named in her honor.

Yeast for Distilleries.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish to Distilleries, No. 1 Stock Yeast, for distilling purposes, at the shortest notice. Orders left at No. 1 Howard's Row, will be promptly filled.

nov18 2w F. BRODE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND,

800 BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.

oc11-au14 6m daw

TRANSPORTATION.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

☞ Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

au29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS ARE INformed that a

JOINT FREIGHT TARIFF

Has been arranged between Memphis and Stations on the MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD, by which Freights are delivered at those points

Without Change of Car or Transfer

The inconvenience and delays heretofore existing will be obviated by this arrangement, and we are satisfied will prove of GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

Tariffs and other information can be had by application at 237½ Main street, or at the Depot.

A S LIVERMORE,
nov1 1m General Superintendent.

Quickest Route to New York

— AND ALL —

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

— IS BY THE —

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6 25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street,

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep13

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company, Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

JOHN B. DAVIS,
Sup't M. and W. R. Pckt. Co.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 250 Front Row.

Card Rates Memphis and White River Packet Company.

FROM MEMPHIS —TO—	Per 100 pounds	Dry Barrels	Salt	Pork	Whisky	Molasses	Corn, Oats and Bran
Des Arc*	35	50	60	75	1 00	1 25	35
Augusta, Searcy,*	40	60	75	1 00	1 25	1 50	35
Grand Glaze, Jacksonport,*	50	75	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	40
Powhattan, Pocahontas*	75	1 25	1 25	1 50	2 00	2 75	75

*And all Way Landings.

JOHN B. DAVIS Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
oc9 tf No. 250 Front Row.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets,

MAGENTA

Capt. J. FRANK HICKS; Clerk, JOHN BROOKS

MISSISSIPPI,

Capt. NAT. S. GREEN; Clerk, S. COOK CREIGHTON

ONE of these fine Packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans

Every Wednesday, Commencing on September 16th, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the Season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid Passenger Packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MART WALT & CO., Agents, No. 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, No. 250 Front Row.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.
au12 tf

Memphis and New Orleans Saturday Packet.

HENRY AMES..........Geo. W. Boyd, Master
J. S. Sedam, Clerk.

THIS splendid steamer will enter the trade as a regular SATURDAY PACKET, leaving Memphis

Saturday, November 28, at 5 p.m.,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter throughout the season.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, No. 7½ Madison street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, No 291 Front street.
nov14 tf

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER

COMMERCIAL

CAPTAIN JOHN EDSON,

WILL leave Memphis on SATURDAY, November 7th, for Vicksburg and the Bends and will continue regularly in the trade, leaving here every Saturday, and Vicksburg for Memphis every Tuesday. Strict attention will be paid to all way business in the Bends.

LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
oc31 tf 250 Front, street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER GEORGE W. CHEEK leaves Memphis every day for Mound City at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 2½ and 4½ p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1½ and 4 p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.

jy11 MARK R. CHEEK, Master.

TRUST SALE.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee by Hetty Lanier, F. R. Lanier and Martha Lanier, dated the 24th day of March, 1868, I will sell, as Trustee, for the purpose of paying the debts specified in said deed, they not having been paid, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at Bethel's corner, Main street, Memphis, Tennessee,

On the 5th Day of December, 1868,

The lands described in the deed of trust, to-wit: One tract of land containing about thirteen hundred acres, situated in the county of Mississippi, State of Arkansas, in Second Bend, on the Mississippi river, opposite Island No. 34, being the land purchased by Isaac Lanier of James Barrett, and on which said Isaac resided at his death; and one other tract of land situated in the same county and State, and lying on said river opposite Island No. 35, and known as the William's farm, and purchased by said Isaac of Josiah Williams and E. H. Ewing, and a description of which will be found in their deed to said Isaac The said Deed of Trust has been duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county of Mississippi, in Record Book Vol. 3 pages 157, 258 and 259 to which reference is made for the terms thereof. This the 27th day of August, 1868

nov14 td C. E. HILLMAN, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Scipio Means on the 3d day of January, 1868, I will on

Thursday, the 10th Day of December, 1868,

At the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lot or parcel of land situat, lying and being in said city of Memphis and State of Tennessee, and described as follows: Part of Lot No. 3, in block No. 38 in said city, beginning at a point in the east line of St. Martin street at the southeast corner of Mr Noel's lot; running thence southwardly with the line of St. Martin street 25 feet; thence eastwardly at right angles to the center of the bayou 164 feet; thence northwardly with the center of the bayou 25 feet to Mr Noel's line; thence westwardly with said Noel's south line 164 feet to the beginning.

Sale at 11 o'clock a.m.

nov7 tds JOHN G. FINNIE, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the authority vested in me by a Deed of Trust executed to me by James D. Ruffin on the 4th day of December, 1867, to secure the payment of certain debts therein specified, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 62, pages 546 and 547, I will, on

Saturday, the 5th Day of December, 1868,

At 10 o'clock a.m., at the northwest corner of Main and Vance streets, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, an undivided one-half interest in the following described lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis, to wit: The south part of block No. 27: Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Vance streets; thence north with the west side of Main street (100 feet) to a stake; thence west and parallel with Vance street 150 feet to a stake; thence south and parallel with Main street 100 feet to the north side of Vance street; thence east with Vance street 150 feet to the beginning. Equity of redemption waived; and the title believed to be good, but I convey only as Trustee. JOHN JOHNSTON, Trustee.

November 2, 1868. nov3

TRUSTEE SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm D. Fly on the 30th day of March, A.D. 1859, to John D. Trotter, Trustee, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes payable as follows, to wit: One note for six thousand dollars, due and payable to Catherine P. Freeman on the 30th day of January, A.D. 1860, with ten per cent. interest from date, and dated the 30th of March, A.D. 1859. One note of the same date for six thousand six hundred 66 100 dollars, payable to Catherine P. Freeman on 30th day of March, A.D. 1861, with legal interest from date. And one note of same date for six thousand six hundred 66 100 dollars, payable to Catherine P. Freeman with legal interest from date. Said Deed of Trust is recorded in the Probate Clerk's office of Tunica county, State of Mississippi, in Book E, of the record of deeds for said county, page 341. And by virtue of, and in pursuance of a decree of the Chancery Court of said Tunica county, made at the April term thereof, A.D. 1868, investing myself with the powers of Trustee in said Deed of Trust; the death of the said Jno. D. Trotter, trustee as aforesaid, having been suggested to said Chancery Court, I will, on the

28th Day of December, A.D. 1868,

At the courthouse door in the town of Austin in the county of Tunica, State of Mississippi proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash the following lands as described in said Deed of Trust, as follows, to wit: All of section seven (7) of Township (4) of Range eleven, (11), west lying and being in said Tunica county and State of Mississippi. Sale within lawful hours. Title supposed to be good, but I will sell only as Trustee. J. F. SAMPLE, Trustee.

October 15, 1868. oc27 tds

Bankrupt Sale of Personal Property.

In the several matters of A. S. Coleman, No. 35; Jilson P. Johnson, No 315; G. & H. Frank, No 337; Coolidge & Cooper and S. H. Melcher & Co., No. 343; A. A. Burleson, No. 59; and H. F. Farnsworth, No. 18.

In Bankruptcy, at Memphis, Tennessee.

BY virtue of orders of sale entered in the above named cases, on the 6th day of November 1868, by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy, I will proceed to sell, on

Friday, November 27, 1868,

To the highest and best bidder, FOR CASH, at the front door of U. S. Court, Waldran Block, No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. and commencing at 12 o'clock m. all said day all the right, title and int rest legal and equitable, which belonged to said several Bankrupts at the dates of filing their respective petitions in bankruptcy, in and to the following described personal property, to wit: All the bills of exchange, promissory notes, securities, bonds, stocks, debts, demands claims, rights, equities, accounts, books of account, choses in action, and all the singular, the personal effects and assets of said Bankrupts, of every kind and description.

Sale positive, and possession given immediately. WM. D. TROTTER, Assignee.

Memphis, 14th November 1868. nov14 td

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer.
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
sep11 eod2 Agents, Memphis

OYSTER BAY,

UNDER THE

VARIETIES THEATER.

Oysters Served in Every Style.

☞ OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. oc9 1m